Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIII NO. 51 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1935 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

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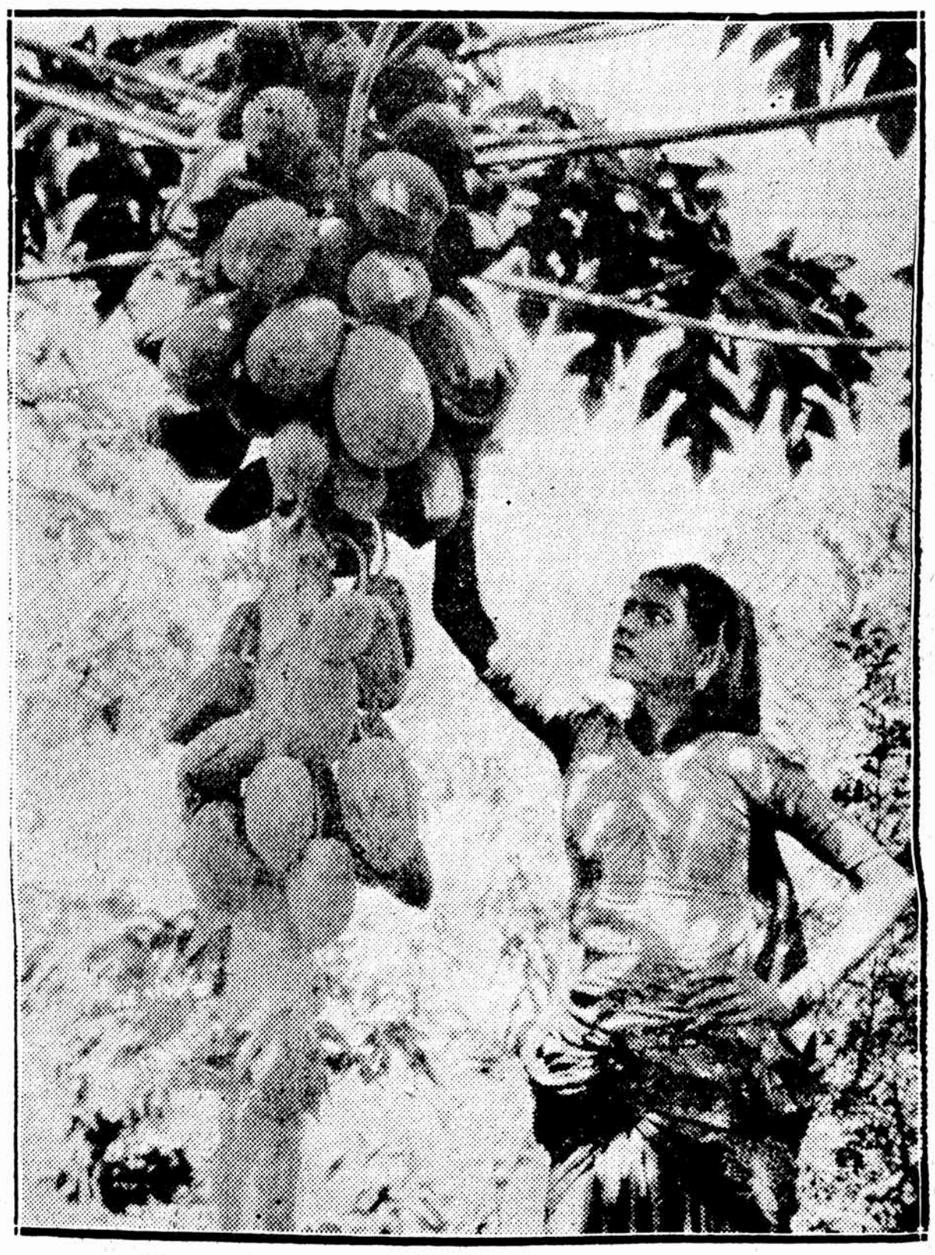
"THE GOWALAN"

—*Kantilal H. Dave.*

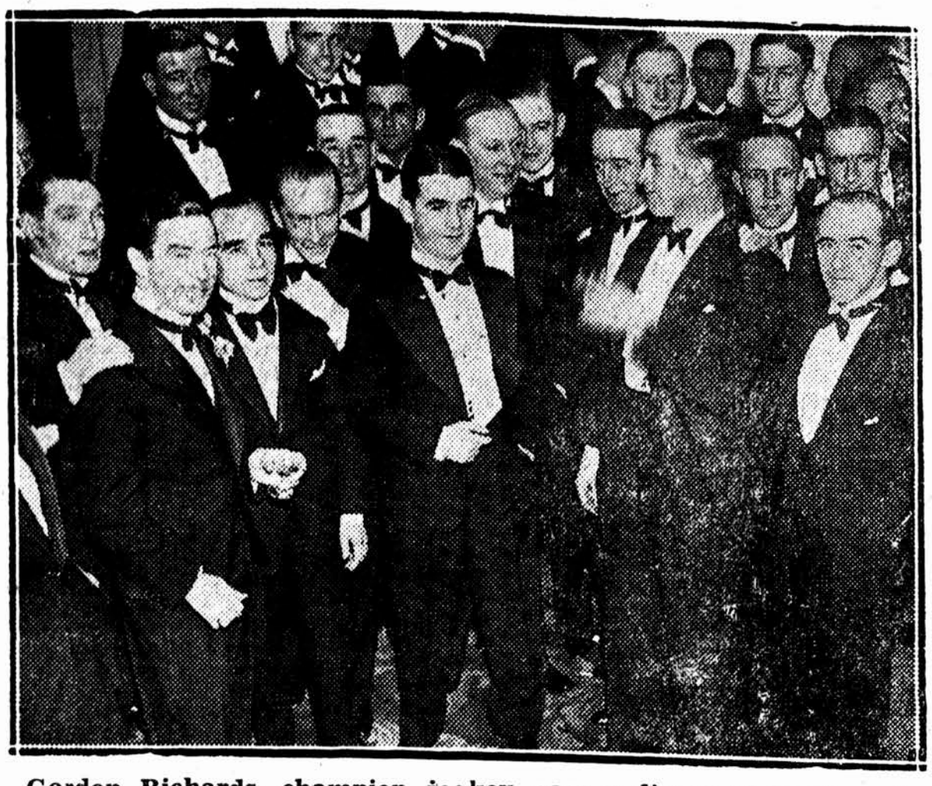
ETHIOP AND HIS WIFE GO TO WAR

An Abyssinian soldier, accompanied by his wife, leaves Harar for Ogaden front.



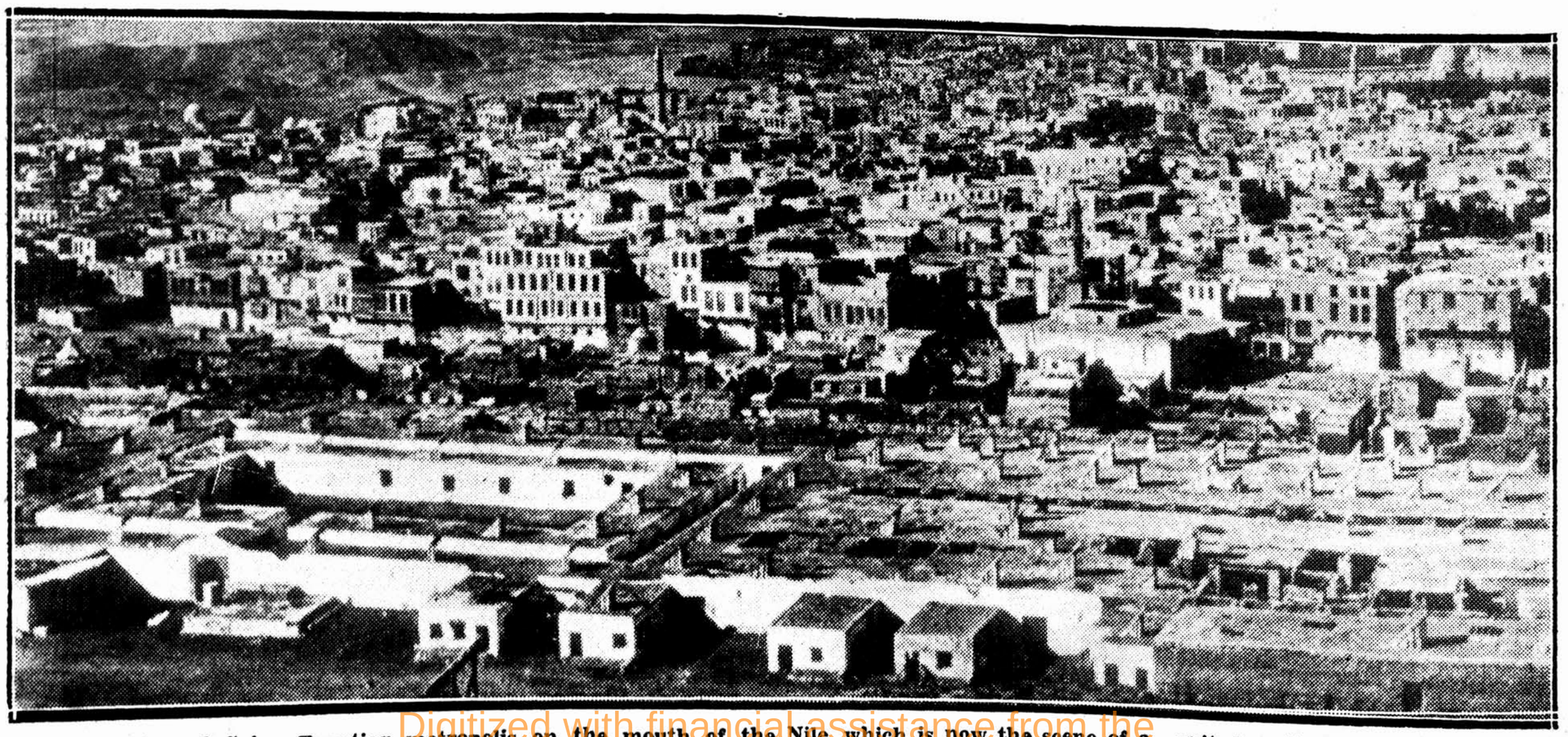
Fruit-laden Papaya Tree. (Courtesy: "Indian State Railways Magazine").

Mrs. Sitabai Ranji Male of Jalgaon has set up a record by swinging a sword continuously for 25 hours and 14 minutes before a gathering of nearly 25,000 people.



Gordon Richards, champion jockey, gave a dinner in honour of his winning Jockey Championship at Piccadilly Hotel on 26th Nov. Photo shows in front Steve Donoghue, J. Dines, Freddy Fox and Gordon Richards.

Welker Cochran, playing in world championship three-cushion billiard tourney in Chicago.



An air view of Cairo, Egyptian metropolis on the mouth of the Nile, which is now the scene of a united national stand against autocracy.

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Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322

The Bombay Chronicle

Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Registered No. B. 1067

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1935

MANY ITALIAN OFFICERS KILLED

SUPPORT FOR BRITAIN

Mediterranean Powers' Assurance In Case Of Attack By Italy

PARIS, Dec. 21.

Favourable responses have been made by several Mediterranean Powers to Britain's recent "demarche" asking whether Governments are willing to assist the British Fleet if Italy attacked the latter according to the French press.

It is stated, Turkey, Greece and Jugoslavia promptly replied in the affirmative to the request which was made just before Sir S. Hoare came to Paris on December 7.

M. Titulesco similarly replied favourably when asked whether Rumania's support could be counted upon under the "Little Entente" and the Balkan pacts.

It is added, it only remains to conclude the necessary agreements between the general staffs.

Conversations are already proceeding between the French and British general staffs since France promised the British support in principle on October 23.—Reuter's Special Service.

HOARE ORDERED 3 MONTHS' REST

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Sir Samuel Hoare, though much better has been ordered three months' rest by his Doctor. He returns on Monday to Switzerland where he will spend the Christmas. He was given audience by His Majesty at Buckingham Palace this morning.

EDEN SEES BALDWIN

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Mr. Eden who saw Mr. Baldwin immediately after his arrival in London from Geneva last evening visited the Premier again this morning.

STOP PRESS

C. INDIA WINS

In the Indian Cricket Championship C. India defeated Rajputana by 242 runs.

CLOSING STERLING.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Sterling closed to-day at 74 51|64 francs and 4.92-15|16 dollars.—Indian Allied News.

BOMBING CASUALTIES.

ASMARA, Dec. 21.

Many tents were set fire to by incendiary bombs when the Italian planes raided a large Ethiopian encampment between Quoram and lake Ashangi.

It is stated a body of 3,000 Ethiopians in flight were bombed repeatedly and suffered considerable casualties.—Reuter.

DECISIVE ABYSSINIAN VICTORY NEAR AKSUM

Several Tanks, Machine Guns And Lorries Captured

(Through Reuters Agency)

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 21.

A fierce engagement has been reported thirty miles south west of Aksum where the forces of Ras Ayelu attacked the Italian outpost. Casualties are stated to be heavy on both sides.

TEN TANKS CAPTURED

It is officially claimed that the Abyssinians have captured the posts at End Silasi and Degaishai to the west of Aksum and also ten tanks.-

GRIM HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT

A Cable From Dessie States:—

The Battle to the west of Aksum continues to be grimly contested.

Latest reports state that a hand-to-hand struggle is going on for two hours. Italian aeroplanes hovered overhead but were unable to intervene owing to the proximity of forces.

Abyssinian reports claim that the Abyssinians hitherto routed the Italians who left 150 Whites and 200 'Natives' dead including many officers.

In addition to the ten tanks they claim to have captured 18 machine guns and two Motor Lorries.

The attack apparently is in pursuance of the Abyssinian plan to turn the Italian right flank westward of Aksum and was delivered the higher ground of Dembeguina where to the Italians withdrew earlier in the week.

EXPELLED FROM ABYSSINIA

(Special Cable).

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 21.

German Colonel Hinterautz decorated by the Turks for bravery in wartime was expelled from Abyssinia following police enquiries for his alleged espionage activities.

The police surrounded his house interrogated his servants and ordered Col. Hinterautz's wife to leave immediately.

(Earlier News on page 7.)

ITALY TO IGNORE PARIS PROPOSALS

ROME, Dec. 21.

An official spokesman declared to-day that Italy would not reply to the peace proposals because Britain's repudiation of the plan dispensed with the necessity of any reply.

This announcement has caused considerable surprise in political circles here in view of yesterday's statement that the Italian Government was continuing to study the proposals and in due time would give its considered reply.—Indian Allied News.

ABYSSINIAN VICTORY

Capture Of Italian Tanks And Machine Guns

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 21.

Details have been received here of an Abyssinian victory during their advance west of Aksum on Sunday last.

It is reported that the Abyssinians captured seven Italian white soldiers, ten tanks, 28 machine guns, two lorries and two motorcars. The casualties were heavy.

It is officially considered that this advance marks the beginning of the Abyssinian offensive in the northern war area.—"Indian Allied News."

Turkey's Air Force To Be Strengthened

ANGORA, Dec. 21.

The Government have submitted to the National Assembly a Bill providing credit of 3½ million sterling for expenditure on Turkish Air Force.—Reuter.

Kamala Nehru's Condition

SUDDENLY BECOMES CRITICAL

LONDON, Dec. 21.

A telegram received in London from Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru states that Mrs. Kamala Nehru's condition has suddenly become critical.—Indian Allied News.

WILL GANDHIJI INTERVENE?

Birla Jute Mill Workers' Appeal For Fair Settlement of Strike

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

The strike in the Birla Jute Mills at Shyamganj continues. On behalf of the strikers a chart of the minimum demands has been forwarded to-day to Mr. G. D. Birla at New Delhi, and a copy sent to Mahatma Gandhi soliciting latter's intervention for bringing about a fair and equitable settlement of the strike.

The principal demand relate to the non-victimization of the strike leaders recognition of their Union, ensuring security of service and restoration of the former wages.—United Press.

MAHATMA BACK TO AHMEDABAD?

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 21.

Mahatma Gandhi may come back to Ahmedabad, to take rest for the two months prescribed by doctors. Requests have been made to him pressing him to come here and stay in the building of the Gujarat Vidyapith, and it is believed that Gandhiji will accept this invitation, if doctors do not object.

DURBAR'S REMAND REJECTED.

According to a local vernacular daily, 'The Jayaswadesh" the Government of India have rejected the demand of the durbar of Patdi to hand over to him 10 villages whose revenue he is collecting.

The Ahmedabad police last night raided a hotel in the Kalupur area and arrested 18 persons on a charge of gambling in American futures.—A. P.

Malaviya's Tour Programme

BENARES, Dec. 21.

Pandit Malaviyaji left with his Secretary for Patiala by the Sealdah Express in connection with some University affairs.

He reaches Poona on the morning of 26th and after visiting Delhi, Bombay, etc. he will make a tour for collecting funds for the University.—United Press.

Wealthy Priest Found Murdered

LUCKNOW, Dec. 21.

Hafiz Mohdi, alias Toinyyan, (60) a wealthy Muslim priest of Lucknow was found murdered in his residence to-day.—United Press.

CUT PARTS COMPETITIONS RESULTS

(PAGE 45)

1. PERSONAL.

My wife Bai Vishnulaxmi, Indoo, Raikwal Brahmin by caste, the certificate of whose death by heart-failure, at Shastri Nityanand Ratneshwar's house at Raipur-Bobdia Vaidy's Khirkee, Ahmedabad, dated 6-6-1930, has been obtained from the Ahmedabad Municipal Death-Register. Anyone knowing that she is still living may communicate with husband Rameshchandra c|o Box 5367, "Bombay Chronicle."

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Well established Maharashtrian youth of 28, desires to marry fair looking and educated girl, caste no restriction. Apply with details to Box No. 5362, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for a young prospective Graduate, Catholic, Portuguese, Proprietario, Gauncar, Joncar, Charoddo. Well settled in life, a fair, well educated girl for marriage. Apply with usual particulars Box No. 5361, "Bombay Chronicle."

154 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Fortune for sale priceless Cinema Productions Sole Right, Movietone's opportunity making fortune. Box No. 5360, "Bombay Chronicle."

INDOO

Raikwal Brahmin by caste, Mrs. Vishnulaxmi, must let know her whereabouts to husband, RAMESCHANDRA DAMODAR BHATT, c|o per "Bombay Chronicle" No. 5357.

Auction Sales

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY POSTPONED

The Auction Sale of Valuable Leasehold Property at the corner of Argyle Rd. and Carnac Bunder Siding Road which was to take place on 6-1-1936 has been postponed till further notice.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SULOCHANA
in
IMPERIAL'S ACE PRODUCTION
"ANARKALI"
with
D. BILLIMORIA, ZILLOO ASUJI, ABDUL, LALITA, BABA VYAS, LAHNOO MASTER.
Director:—CHOWDHARY
The exquisite picture that tugs the heart strings and indelibly impresses upon the mind.
5th Week 5th Week
at
IMPERIAL
CINEMA

An all

AROUND THE COURTS

To-day at 8 a.m. the Bhoiwada Police made the discovery of the foetus of a fully formed child a few months old (sex not discernable) being in a gutter to the East of a maidan behind the K.E.M. Hospital.

The head was battered and crows were making a gruesome meal of the ghastly remains.

Abdul Gaffar was arrested last night by the Dongri Police in connection with a theft committed at Kitwalla Building on the 2nd instant.

It transpires that the complainant, residing at Kitwalla Building at Chumma Street, on the 2nd instant at 10 p.m. discovered that the lock of his room had been removed, and 3 pairs of trousers and Rs. 128 has been tolen.

The accused is a rent collector of the building and is suspected by the complainant of having participated in the commission of the offence, with another accused who is on bail.

Gaffar was placed to-day before Mr. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who allowed an extension of bail till the 30th instant.

Some satta slips and a cash of Rs. 70 were said to have been recovered as a result of a raid effected by C. I. D. of the Bombay Police at Lamington Road at 10 o'clock last evening.

Six persons in all were arrested for gambling of whom Parmanand Manickchand and Dayabhai Girdharlal were kept in custody and the remaining four let out on bail by the police.

Mr. D.N. D. Kandalawalla, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, ordered the two persons in custody also to be released on bail on their depositing Rs. 50 each and on surety of a like amout till 4th January, 1936.

The other four persons were ordered to remain on bail till the same date.

Yarkhan Yardarkhan and Sardar Khan Sarfrajkhan, two Pathans, were ordered to be kept in police custody till the 4th January, 1936 by Mr. D. N. Kandalawalla, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

They were arrested on Friday evening by the police while they were disposing of costly ornaments to the tune of Rs. 700 at Kalbadevi for which they were not able to account properly.

Stated to have slipped over a stair-case and sustained an injury to the middle finger of his left hand, while working on a building under construction at Matunga, one Mahebub Khan Nazir Khan yesterday expired a the K.E.M. Hospital as Tetanus supervened.

Mohomed Hussain Nasibkhan, the brother of the deceased stated that he was about 30 years old and was a mason by profession working on daily wages.

About three weeks ago, deceased told witness that while going up the staircase of a house under construction at Mahim, he had accidentally fallen and sustained the injury on the middle finger of his left hand.

The inquest was adjourned till the 28th instant pending Police inquiries regarding the house where deceased got injured.

ARMED DACOITY IN VILLAGE

Gang Of 15 Decamps After Making Big Haul Of Jewels

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Dec. 20.

An armed dacoity by a gang of Pathans about 15 in number, was committed in the small hours of this morning at Shill village off the Bombay Poona Road. The whole village was terror-stricken by the alarming news of the sudden appearance of the dacoits at about midnight. Within two hours the dacoits are said to have entered four to five houses and collected as much jewellery as they could after stabbing about half a dozen persons who resisted. Among their victims are Mr. Waman Vinayak Karmarker, a Brahmin Landlord, and his servant Narayan Khandu Thakur, who have been detained at the Thana Civil Hospital for treatment of their injuries. Of the four other persons injured two are women and one milkman. The dacoits have taken away ornaments valued at over Rs. 1,000 from the house of Mr. Karmarkar alone, besides jewellery removed from the house of the police patil and a few other villagers.

This village of Shill which has a population of about a 100 persons is at a distance of about five miles from Mumbra railway station next to Thana on the suburban line.

It appears a little after midnight six Pathans entered the house of Mr. Karmarkar and assaulted his servant Narayan with sticks. The Brahmin landlord got cuts on his fingers with a scythe in trying to ward off the blow. The dacoits then snatched away the ornaments worn by the landlord's wife and also removed other jewellery in the house on which they could lay their hands. Other Pathans broke into the house of Rama Has Patil, and forcibly removed the ear-rings worn by Gangu and her co-wife Mahadi. Then they are said to have entered the house of a milkman by name Lakshman and to have assaulted him and his son. It is stated that the Pathans had put on monkey caps to cover up their faces.

Mr. J. H. Hammond, Deputy Superintendent of Thana District Police, visited the scene of offence this afternoon.

Sub-Inspector B. K. Chawan is investigating.

POOR PROGRESS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

Mr. More Deplores Govt. Indifference

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Dec. 20.

The indifferent attitude of the Government towards the primary education after the department was transferred to the local bodies came in for criticism at the hands of Mr. S. S More, President of the District Local Board, Poona, in his presidential address delivered on Sunday last at the Conference of local bodies of the Thana district.

The president said that the late Mr. Gokhale in 1911 succeeded in passing the Act for compulsory primary education and since then hopes were entertained that the spread of education would be rapid, but the result was the reverse because the Government did nothing beyond transferring primary education to the local bodies. No provision had been made for its further progress. The School Boards were experiencing great difficulties at every step. Though the Government restored the salary cuts of their staff, the cut in the Government grant to the local bodies continued.

In connection with the road repairs, the President said that the provincial roads should be handed over to the local bodies as it was so done in the Madras Presidency. Unless there were brought about favourable circumstances, the Village Panchayats would not be as beneficial as they might be. The task of levying taxation on villagers was a difficult one, because they would not be able to pay cash.

Major-General H. S. Gaskell has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Army Headquarters, India, with effect from June 8, 1936.

Sir Dr. C. V. Raman
F. R. S.
Opened on 21st Dec., 1935.
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INDIAN LABOUR — INDIAN CAPITAL
SWADESHI GOODS
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An RKO Radio Musical Miracle
See & Hear the new dance sensation 'The Continental,' at
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The perfect Talkie Cinema at foot of Tilak Bridge, Dadar.
TO-NIGHT & TOMORROW 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

GULAM MOHAMED
as
The "Charan"—portrays volcanic emotions in the role brilliantly rendered in
PREMIER FILMS'
'MIDNIGHT TALE'
OR
"UJALI"
Featuring:
DULARI, ABDUL, GULAM MOHAMED, ZILLOO, SYED AHMED, HEERA, LALITA, GHULAM RASOOL, BABA VYAS
Director:—GUNJAL.
2nd WEEK
ROXY TALKIES

"We Have Never Fought A War For Conquest"

Our Battles Were For Maintenance Of Nation's Safety, Says Poet Yone Noguchi

In the course, of his broadcast speech on Friday Prof. Yone Noguchi, the famous Japanese Poet, said:—

MIRAGE OF IMITATION

The so-called modern education that has deprived us of our old traditions should take a greater part of the responsibilities, I think, for the spiritual langour which we have suffered of late. Although I am not one to curse the modern civilisation of the West, I often think that when it was imported into Japan as an "imitative education," it became the very cause of our loss of vision, because it dazzled and charmed us, first of all, with its catalogues and theories and then made us miserable talking machines; as a natural penalty we had to be led by other people.

NO WAR FOR CONQUEST

In the past we have fought many battles with foreign countries and have been often misnamed by the West as hungry for blood, moving blindly and silently by the command of a seven-headed fetish called "patriotism". It is true that when national crisis arises, our silent, unquestioning sacrifice of life for the nation is unanimous. But we have never fought a war for the sake of conquest. Our battles with other countries were for the maintenance of the nation's safety and for the great lesson of freedom and peace that followed the war.

The people who talk of war should obey its inmost voice, highly spontaneous and free; they must deal with it neither scientifically nor theoretically. Only those who handle peace with passion and love have the right to command it. Peace cannot be made to order any more than war can be fought to order. Peace is a living and organic thing. Indeed, peace is a question of morality, for it will never be won by any superiority of intellect. Who is he who is successful in peace? It is only he who is successful in peace. It is only he whose moral conscience is healthy and strong. We dare say that we Japanese have a few more ideas in the matter of peace than Western people. Any one who studies the history of Japan will know that we excel in peace rather than in war. When the question of peace is discussed, I always recall how the present Emperor took his office nine years ago, since the enthronement ceremony explains to some extent the psychology of the Japanese mind.

SIMPLICITY ITSELF

No Gothic abbey of awe-inspiring size, the hall where our Emperor was enthroned was merely a wooden house, ninety feet wide and sixty feet long—quite a little thing to house such a celebrity with a thatched roof which reminded us of the simple homes of our ancestors. In the centre of the hall the enthronement dais was not gorgeous, but of quiet beauty, a thing of art lacquered in black and matted plainly. The dais had its own roof where eight little golden birds sat, singing in silence the joy of the new reign. Certainly an Emperor who announced his rule from a simple and artistic dais would not be fit for the brutal job of war.

NATION OF FARMERS.

Since times immemorial Japan, has been an agricultural nation; a nation which gazed on the ground in love and put her trust among the ridges, and thanked the Gods for the honest life that she discovered between the plough and the sickle. I think that this fact alone sufficiently explains that Japan is a hard-working peaceful country. Of course, our being a nation of farmers is not ample proof of our peacefulness and honesty; but I believe in a common saying that runs, "The wise man takes delight in water while the good man loves the mountain and the field.

I am not going to dwell further on the enthronement ceremony, because my chief object is to tell you of Japanese simplicity in art and living from which Idealism flows.

Yonejiro Noguchi, the Japanese Poet, who is on a tour of India, arrived here on Thursday. He will deliver two lectures in the City under the auspices of the Bombay University.

GOVERNOR OPENS NERBUDDA BRIDGE AT BROACH

In the course of his speech at the opening of the Silver Jubilee Bridge over the Nerbudda at Broach, on Friday, H. E. the Governor of Bombay said:—

The B.B. and C.I. Railway Company have, hastened to keep abreast of modern standards of transport. I congratulate the Company most heartily on their completion of the great task of reconstructing or replacing all the great bridges between Ahmedabad and Bombay.

With the great development in road motor traffic, the Railways have had to meet considerable competition locally. The first confusion caused by general depression and unregulated competition is gradually being reduced to order by the examination of proposals for development by a joint Board. We are still far from having arrived at an agreed and satisfactory policy, but the main principles of a settlement are beginning to emerge.

Preparations are being made in the village of Majha, District Lahore to celebrate the Congress Golden Jubilee. Baba Gurdit Singh of Kamagatumaru fame toured through the ilaqa and visited Narli village and Sur Singh and Nukhi Khurd villages.

EMBEZZLEMENT IN STATE PRESS

Allegations Against Kapurthala Officer

KAPURTHALA, Dec. 17.

The auditing of the accounts of the State Press undertaken some time back has, it is alleged, disclosed embezzlement of a large sum of money by Mr. Tahar Hussain, the Superintendent.

The investigation of the matter has been entrusted to a Committee consisting of Khan Sahib Syed Abdul Majid, ex-Puisne Judge, K. A. B. Colonel Asgar Alli, Chowdhury Abdul Rashid, Sub-Judge and Sirdar Kanshi Ram, Financial Adviser.—United Press.

LABOUR LEADER ARRESTED

KARACHI, Dec. 20.

As a sequel to the issuing of warrants by the City Magistrate of Lahore in connection with a defamation case brought about by Macgrath, a local foreman, Mr. M. A. Khan, Vice-President of the Railway Union, and a prominent Labour leader was arrested this afternoon at Karachi.

He was subsequently bailed out for a sum of Rs. 500.—United Press.

PAPER CURRENCY FOR AFGHANISTAN

Two Million 5 Rupee Notes Issued

PESHAWAR, Dec. 20.

Following the recent decision of the Afghan Government to issue paper currency two million notes of the denomination of Rs. 5 (Afghan) have been issued at present. The issue has been covered by silver coin and notes put in circulation through the Afghan National Bank.

According to a settlement between the Revenue ministry and the National Bank the latter has deposited with the ministry 2-1/2 million Indian rupees equal to 9,125,000 Afghan rupees as cover for the currency notes' worth ten million taken from the treasury. —A.P.

THE MOST-TALKED OF SUBJECT OF THE DAY ?

Dharmatma

—A BALGANDHARVA-PRABHAT PICTURE—

IN ITS 3rd WEEK at Krishna Talkies

Directed by:

V. SHANTARAM

(You would say he is a magician)

Featuring:

BALGANDHARVA
RATNAPRABHA
VASANTEE

---Meet them to your heart's delight

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Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p. m.
Matinee at 2-30, on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.
(Direction: Western India Theatres, Ltd.)

PRABHAT'S NEXT ATTRACTION

SANT TUKARAM Director ?

Potentialities Of High Frequency Vibrations

Sir C. V. Raman Explains Puzzle That Confronts Scientists

A paradox puzzling and fascinating, at present confronting the physicists, regarding the disappearance of sound waves generated by heat motion, running counter to the theories of sound radiation, propounded so far, was mentioned by Sir C. V. Raman, at the Sir C. J. Hall, on Friday, in the course of an absorbing lecture on "Sounds that cannot be heard."

The occasion was the annual meeting of the Indian Academy of Sciences of which Sir C. V. Raman is the President.

The speaker gave an illuminating account of the remarkable experiments which had led to the detection of low sound waves of tremendously high frequencies, which could not be heard but all the same which were of great utility.

One of the most striking facts of Physiology, the speaker began, was man, in whom the living organism, adapted itself to the environment and enabled its functions to be performed in relation to actual needs.

ADAPTATION TO NEEDS.

Sound that could not be heard, might appear to be a pathos of human life. Let it not be imagined that Sound being a familiar phenomenon could be treated with contempt The marvel of hearing was only to be thought upon, to be impressed by it. In the case of the ear, as in the case of the eye, there was a marvellous adaptation to the environment. The ear could perceive sounds of a frequency (vibrations per second) of 20 to 30. Shrill notes produced by High Frequency of nearly 40,000 could be heard at the other end of the scale.

Lower Frequency Sounds below that of 20 or 30, might at first, be considered unimportant. But, these sound waves were the subject of observation of the Meteorological Department of the Government at considerable expense. The known periodicity of the meteorological phenomena entitled the function of the meteorologist to be defined as the study of sounds of low frequency.

Why was the human ear deaf to sounds beyond the range of wave lengths of less than 30 or 20 Frequency or above the high Frequencies of 30,000 or 40,000? The answer was that the organism did not need these sounds, which would become a nuisance, could they be heard. The fluctuations in atmospheric pressure were millions of times greater than the present range of audibility. If the ear, the most sensitive organ, could hear all these sounds, mankind would be deaf to everything that really mattered in life. For the function of the ear was not merely to hear, but also to locate the sound and the direction from which it had come.

Another interesting fact was that sounds of a thousand voices could be distinguished one from the other.

"I have a suspicion," continued Sir C. V. Raman, "that the ear has learnt to hear the sound of High Frequency, because mankind has enemies in insects."

For a long time in the past, "Ultra Sonorics" or Sounds beyond the range of audibility, were considered as non-existent. The question was asked: Were there sounds in Nature of over 40,000 or 50,000 Frequency?

It was really difficult to produce sustained sounds of High Frequency.

THE LEYDEN JAR.

The source of producing these waves, was however, opened up by the late Lord Kelvin, who, with a Leyden jar, sent out electric vibrations. What oscillates simultaneously with the spark from the Leyden Jar, was not the coarse crude matter, but a number of exceedingly fine particles of electricity, known as the Electrons. With the electrons, one could produce vibrations of any pitch and frequency. The spark from the Leyden Jar hit the air sending expanding and contracting waves, which produced sound.

To-day a far more powerful and elegant way was found by using the High Frequency oscillations in the course of an Electric circuit.

A WAR NECESSITY.

The necessity of study of Sound arose in the last War. The Admiralty developed methods of finding the depths of channels through which huge vessels had to pass. By means of Echo-Sounding Apparatus, sound waves were sent to the bed of the channel or ocean, which were caught back by the instrument, after they were reflected from the bottom.

DANGEROUS VIBRATIONS.

The speaker demonstrated by slides, the use of High Frequency waves. A frog kept in a glass jar containing water was the object of the experiment. By sending oscillations of enormously High Frequency, the frog was killed outright. One could imagine the disastrous effects of such waves, if one realised that the jolting vibrations of a railway carriage, were in fact vibrations of a frequency of about 20 or 30. If, therefore, oscillations of a frequency of some millions, were sent, the organism delicately equipped, could not withstand them and collapsed.

Light rays were used to reveal the existence of these waves.

In a liquid or a dense medium, it was found there was thermal agitation. The old idea of molecular motion, producing the thermal agitation was found incorrect. In text books, this theory was still being taught, in the lower classes Boys went on learning things, observed the speaker, after the older people learnt that they were false. (Laughter).

The theory of molecular motion was true in the case of gases, and it could not be applied to liquids. In dense substances, individual molecules were not free to move, and thermal agitation must take the form of sound waves of a high Frequency.

Here the speaker referred to the paradox that by generating heat, in a body, the presence of the sound waves became apparent, but where these waves disappeared and how, was a puzzle and a mystery to the Scientists, so far.

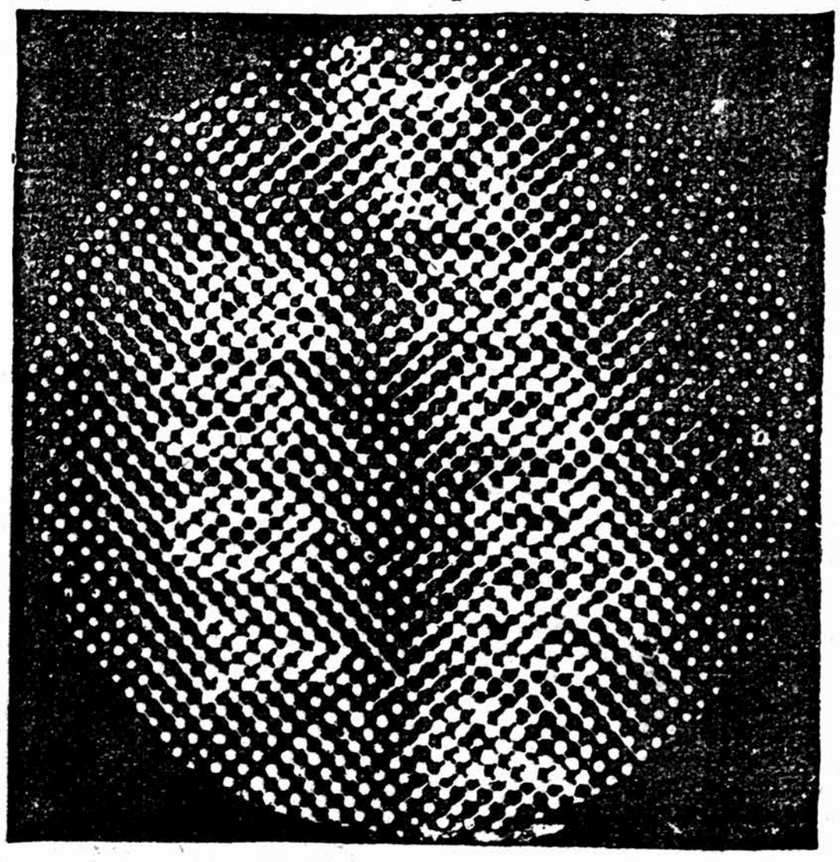
Experiments were being carried out in the Bangalore Science Institute to throw more light on these waves.

An Optical Illusion of Dots

IF you have ever seen a microscopic picture of a house-fly's eye your first guess probably would be that this illustration is that very thing. However, you would be as far from being right as possible.

The maze of dots is an optical illusion in which a certain number of familiar words can be plainly seen.

Study carefully the maze of dots and the words will appear clearly right before your eyes.



Turn the drawing until the right side becomes the bottom, hold it at arm's length and the dots are seen as forming the letters of the two words, YOUR PRODUCT.

(The solution will be given on Sunday next).

15 MILE CYCLE RACE FOR B.A.A.C. CHALLENGE CUP

The Fourth Open 15-Mile Cycle Race for the B. A. A. C. Challenge Cup has attracted 26 entries. All the competitors will line up at the Pandey Sanatorium Cuffe Parade, Colaba, at 6-30 a.m. on Sunday and after doing the prescribed course,, will finish opposite the Esplanade Band Stand.

Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha has kindly consented to preside and give away the prizes.

Competitors In Good Form.

Malcolm of the B.E.S.T., who is the holder of the trophy for the past two years, is in very good form, and it remains to be seen whether Bastani of the Sassanian Wheelers, Master and Gerard of the organising Club will allow him to win the coveted Challenge Cup for the third year in succession. There are many others also, who will put in their best and try to win the trophy. Master has not yet arrived in Bombay but he is expected to be here in time for the Race.

The following are the competitors:

W. Perkins and R. Perkins (Unattached), W. Turner (Richardson and Cruddas Sports Club), S. Bhawoo and S. N. Koly (Matunga Vyayam Shala), Malcolm (B.E.S.T. Sports Club), M. A. Katrak. I. K. Jimmy and D. Daboo (Malcolm Cycling Club), S. J. Shroff, A. K. Bastani, N. K. Dubash and N. B. Mahawa (Sassanian Wheelers), V. Kadam. V. L. Pai, S. Pednekar. R M. Haldankar. R. B. Raut. D. F. Amin and J. F. Amin (Merry Wheelers), J. B. Chard (B. B. C. I.), M. J. Master, K. O. Gerard, F. P. Peddar. N. B. Irani, M. J. Engineer (B.A.A.C.).

The following are the officials for the Race:—

Messrs. G. L. Chard, Referee; F. W. Thornback, Chief Judge; J. J. Watson, Chief Time-keeper; D. C. Guzdar. Starter. Judges: R. I. D'Avoine, J. K. Shroff, A. R. Abdulla, B. R. Goghal. K. Dastoor, G. J. Hardy, V. V. Joshi. B. K. Irani, C. J Maitra R. G Nair, D. Abraham, D. R Master. Time-keepers: P. Pais and J. Castelino. Clerk of the Course, D. B. Taraporewala.

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 12, 1992
Muslim: Ramjan 25, 1354
Parsi: Tir 17, 1305
Hightide: 8-26 22-26
Lowtide: 3-35 15-20
Sunrise: 7h 7m
Sunset: 6h 7m

15 Miles Cycle Race from Panday Sanatorium (Colaba) at 6-30 a.m.

Celebration of Golden Jubilee of Associacao Goana de Mutuo Auxilio. Burrows Lane, 5 p.m.

SPECIAL MEETING OF B. P. C. C.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Vithal Sadan (Congress House).

GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

JAPANESE POET'S LECTURE

Prof. Yone Noguchi, the Japanese Poet, will speak under the auspices of the Bombay University on "Japanese Art" to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Convocation Hall.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The O S K steamer 'Sumatra Maru' left Colombo on December 20 and is due to arrive in Bombay on December 24.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Australia per s.s. 'Ormande' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 24th instant.

ALDONENSES IN BOMBAY

The 52nd annual feast of St. Thomas, Patron of Aldona, will be celebrated by Aldonenses in Bombay at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

The Rev. Dr. V. Gracias will preach.

KARNATAK SAHITYA SAMMELAN

Those desirous of taking up the work of volunteers during the Sammelan are requested to be present in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort at 2-45 p. m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) to receive necessary instructions from the Captain.

ANGLO-BENGALI SCHOOL

The annual sports of the Anglo-Bengali School takes place to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at 'Gokhale Park' Parel (near K. E. M. Hospital), Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji, Chairman of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, will preside.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the above society, a lecture on "Success of Institution" will be delivered by Mr. B. N. Vagal in the hall of the Daiwadnya Association, Bombay Education League High School Thakurdwar to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). Dr. S. N. Gore will preside.

ASSOCIACAO GOANA DE MUTUO-AUXILIO LTD.

The Associacao Goana de Mutuo-Auxilio Ltd. will celebrate its golden jubilee with illuminations and an 'At Home' to the members at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOL

The annual prize distribution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m. at the People's Jinnah Hall. Mr. S. S. Patkar, Ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court will preside, and Mrs. Patkar will distribute the prizes.

LECTURE ON MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY

Prof. D. V. Potdar will deliver the second lecture in the Winter Lecture Series in the Hall of Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya at Bhai Jiwanji Lane, Thakurdwar on "Maharashtra University" to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Managing Council of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuwan, Kalbadevi Road.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

MAJESTIC—"Song of Life." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
REGAL—"I Live My Life". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Midnight Tale." Time as usual.
CAPITOL—"Tropical Express Non Stop Revue." Daily at 6 and 9-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Sons of the Desert." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Big Broadcast of 1936"
WELLINGTON—"Old Man Rhythm" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p m
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
WEST END—"Kimti Ansu." Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Devdas." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Anarkali." Time as usual.
KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 9 and 11-30 Morning.
PLAZA—"Gay Divorcee." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Hind Kesari". Daily at 2-30, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. The Art Players, 11-30 a.m. Light Classical Music. 1-0 p.m. Close down. 6-30 p.m. Evensong relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral. 7-45 p.m. Edith Lorand and her Orchestra. 8-45 p.m. Commercial News. 9-10 p.m. Light Classical Music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Religious Service,* relayed from the Carmelite Priory, Kensington, London. (Roman Catholic.) 8-20 p.m. Musical Interlude.† 8-25 p.m. Talk: "Revisited."* 8-45 p.m. The Hebden Bridge Band; conductor, Sam Townsend. 9-30 p.m. The Serge Krish Septet. 10-00 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. The Celebrity Trio. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording.
†Gramophone records.

KURLA CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY

The eleventh annual general meeting of the Health Department Co operative Credit Society, Ltd., Kurla, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the compound of the Municipal A. V. School at Kurla.

Mr. J. G. Simms, Administrator of Kurla Municipal Borough will preside.

LUCKY FREE RADIO WINNER

The Chicago Telephone and Radio Company inform us that Mr. S. N. Dalal of the Royal Institute of Science has drawn the lucky coupon in connection with the free radio gift scheme arranged in the recent Radio Exhibition and 1930 Pilot, Model 43, has been presented to him.

POPULAR TAMIL PICTURE AT APOLLO (SURYA) CINEMA

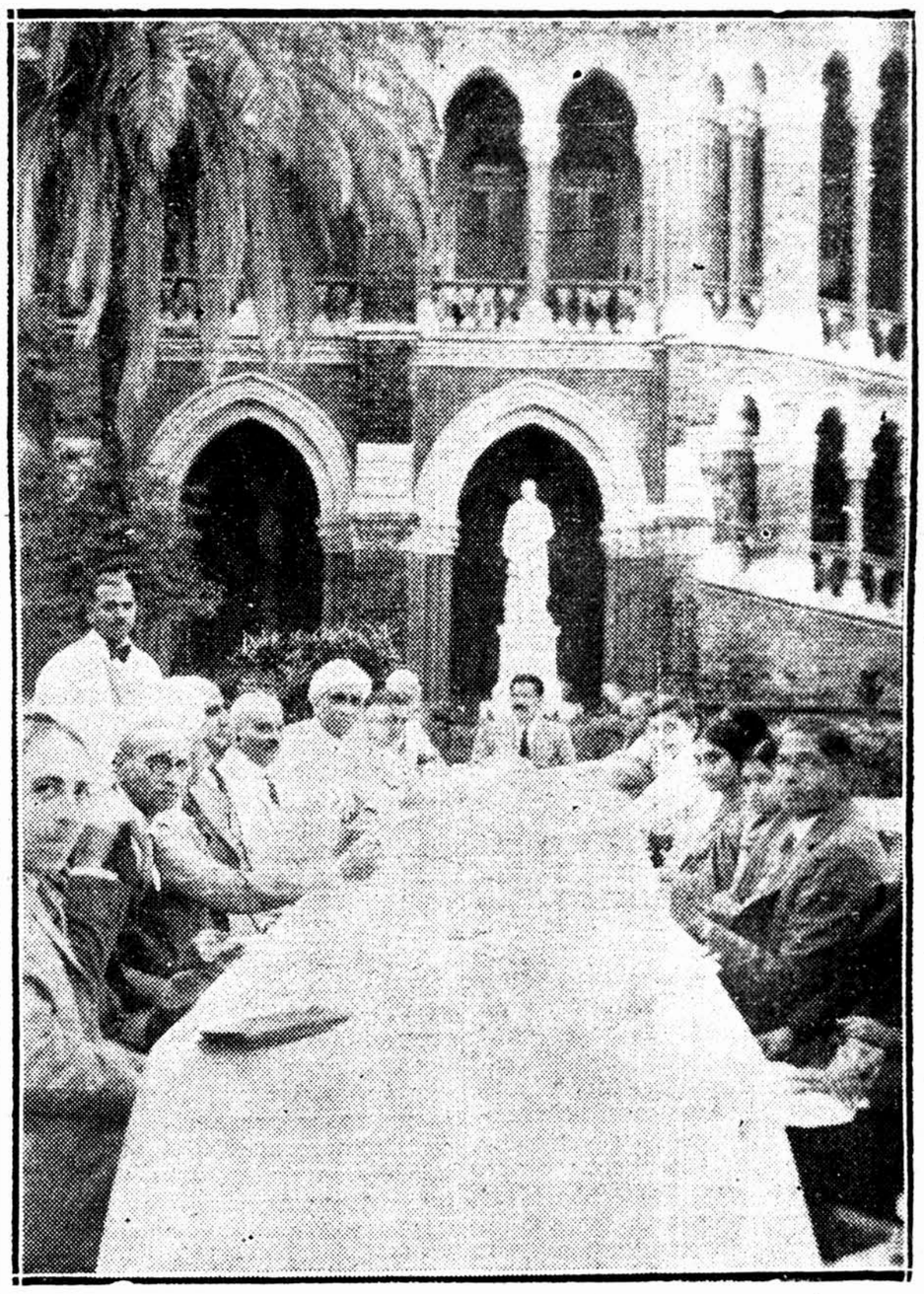
On Sunday the 22nd December as well as on the X'mas holidays (i.e. on 24th, 25th and 23th December) there will be special morning shows at 10-30 a.m. at Apollo (Surya) Cinema, Parel, when the popular Tamil musical extravaganza "Nallathangal" will be shown. It is a New Theatre's production and has already achieved popularity in Madras, where it had run successfully for weeks together.

SHRADDHANAND WEEK CELEBRATIONS

At Arya Samaj, Girgaum: To-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m., the sixth day of Shraddhanand Week, will be celebrated when Sjt. Nagindas Master, Pundit Dwijendranathji, Pundit Pardhubhai Sharma, Sjt. R Gnanji, will speak on "The Life and work of Revered Swamiji."

At Arya Samaj, Fort: At 8-30 a.m. at Kanadi Municipal School, Cowasji Patel Street, Pundit Vijayshaukerji will address a meeting.

At Sewree, Rawji Sojpal Chawl, opposite Moon Mill, Pundit Pardhubhai Sharma will speak on "Life and work of Revered Swamiji."



Delegates to the annual meeting of the Indian Academy of Science were entertained at a garden party on Friday evening in the University gardens by the members of the reception committee. Sir C. V. Raman, who presided at the conference, is seen, with turban on, on the left of the table.

"The Old Man Rhythm" at the Wellington.

SOCIALIST PARTY ANNUAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party was held on Saturday evening at the People's Jinnah Hall. The proceedings were 'in camera.'

Important issues of the day bearnig on the Congress Constitution, the New Reforms, the Trade Union Movement and Repression were discussed.

The election of office-bearers and delegates to the All-India Conference at Meerut also took place. The results will be announced to-day (Sunday).

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

A special general meeting of the members will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Ram Mohan School Hall, Prathna Samaj, Girgaum.

A lecture will be delivered to-morrow (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Adult Education Association Hall, Ravelin Street, Fort, to students and workers in social service only, when Miss Margaret Sanger will give a talk on 'Birth Control.'

Lucknow, Dec. 21.—Raja Tirwa, President of the Provincial Hindu Sabha has tendered his resignation to-day owing to "Party squabbles and scramble for power."

Relief For Peasants Of Okha Mandal District

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Dec. 21.

The Government has granted relief to the Peasants of Okhamandal district who suffered under production of crops as a sequel to inadequate rains.

A deputation from Navsari waited on Maharaja Gaekwar today and discussed the scheme of land mortgage Bank. The Maharaja expressed sympathy for the project and assured the deputationists adequate Government support when the proposals will be submitted.

20 Years R. I. For Stealing Horse

SUKKUR, Dec. 20.

A sentence of 20 years' rigorous imprisonment has been inflicted on one Farid by the Sessions Judge, Sukkur, on the charge of stealing a horse. The accused had several convictions already to his credit.—United Press.

The World Of Finance

RANDOM JOTTINGS

(By Our Commercial Correspondent)

No Government can bottle up its gold and silver particularly when world stocks are increasing. The U.S. Government has miserably failed at the moment in its price-raising programme of silver and to-day N. Y. Silver is quoted at 51 3/4 cents, a decline of about 15 cents from the recent high level. This slump arrested the attention of the world and the political situation in Europe overshadowed general trade.

Silver Losses

All local markets were dull and featureless in the absence of any important business, but the Silver market is facing a serious crisis. It is claimed that stationary position of Neptune has inspired the crisis and now we will be free as the acute point is passed but not without serious sequences to local operators and Chockseys. Satorias are unmindful of the consequences, as some of them are on the right track but the total loss sustained by the market amounts to something like rupees one crore and a half.

For the first time the U.S. Treasury bought Silver direct from Bombay at a price 2d below London level. There was heavy selling of distress Silver and the Fort area was seen with dozens of bullock carts carrying Silver bars, some of them going for shipment and others to local Banks.

It will take years to forget the present crisis and the "valane" is still in danger. However, in some way or the other, the present difficulties will be solved but the local operators must take lesson after paying heavy penalties.

A Year Of Crisis

The year which now closes was a peculiar one and I would call it a "year of crisis."

The first crisis was noticed in the groundnuts market where a big export house came into trouble.

The second crisis came in Share Bazar which forced suspension of business and some four brokers had to stop their business.

The third crisis came in the Silver market where a big old-established firm was compelled to close down.

The fourth crisis is still going on in the Silver market and serious consequences will be known shortly.

Unsound Prosperity

In some quarters it is claimed that we are passing through a period of prosperity and prices of securities and shares have reached considerable higher levels. This is the result of continuous exports of distress Gold which even to-day finds its way in foreign countries. At the top of this Silver is now leaving the country.

Thus the present boom is attained at the cost of vital energy of the country. Gold and Silver reserves are playing vital part in the economic conditions. Some of our industries are protected to facilitate Government revenues and holders of shares are getting fair dividends, but the fact remains that they are declar- at the risk and cost of consumers.

Commodity Prices

Commodity markets were fairly steady during the year owing to diminishing stock of raw materials in the world as a result of reduced and controlled crops. Here again the income per head has fallen down and cash crops like cotton had to suffer on account of killing frost in some parts of the country.

One can easily grasp the situation. There is unequal distribution of wealth and investors have no confidence. I know that the Cinema industry is paying 10 to 20 per cent interest in the city where it is said that money is unlendable. Agriculturists cannot get loans at less than 8 per cent and a first class property cannot secure a loan without 6 percent in the city of Bombay. This irregularity explains that investors have no faith in present values and they are not prepared to risk their money. Thus there lies large sums of money idle.

Growth Of Speculation

The other reason is growth of speculation in the city. In every market the number of speculative operations are increasing by leaps and bounds with violent price fluctuations. Thousands of educated and uneducated people engage themselves in this vicious business to become rich quickly but their experience will tell them that out of every ten operators nine have lost. Why then carry on and encourage speculation?

There are thousands of brokers in the city who are encouraging these speculative ventures, and now it is upto the custodians of all markets to put their houses in order and save their markets from serious crisis. It requires a bold man to tell the truth, but the question is have we any either in cotton, or shares or seeds or in bullion market? If we find one, we will see no crisis in future, but as long as tejimandi business continues in the city, the inevitable result is bound to follow at the cost of thousands of operators, who are often innocent and ignorant but fond of money.

The coming year does not give hopes of any better times. We have attained artificial booms as a result of managed currency but any move to stabilise international currencies which I believe is now overdue, will result in drastic declines and the yellow metal will be the first to collapse and will be followed by shares and securities.

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TROPICAL EXPRESS REVUE

The stage attraction at the Capitol.

Daring And Novel Entertainment

The Tropical Express Revue which continues to draw crowded houses to the Capitol presented some new and interesting items on Sunday which will be continued throughout the week. The "Festival at Bali" ballet was, of course, the "piece de resistance" of the evening and the number was executed with polished skill. The costumes and the settings were gorgeous and brought all the glamour and romance of the South Sea islands on the stage and Ruth Hasse's snake dance brought the number to a close amidst uproarious applause. This plucky dancer who, it will be remembered, was recently bitten by a python while dancing for a film, gave another piece of original entertainment when she danced with a leopard. All the other interesting features as well as the gay informal atmosphere of this show continue to make it very popular with the audiences.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN

Nariman's Appeal To Ghatkopar Voters

(From Our Correspondent)
GHATKOPAR, Dec 20

"Of all the suburbs of the city, Ghatkopar has acquired the reputation of being the centre of patriotic activities and is considered as the main Congress gateway to the city. Its record in the past has been one of which the citizens of Ghatkopar may well be proud, and which the residents in other suburban towns and even in the city should try to emulate and achieve. I hope Ghatkopar will add to its prestige and past reputation by returning congressmen to the Municipal Board in the coming elections".

The above was the message sent by Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay, to a public meeting of voters held last night at Ghatkopar in furtherance of the Congress campaign by the Municipal Election Committee. Mr. Nariman, who had been invited to preside over the meeting, could not be present owing to indifferent health. In the absence of Mr. Nariman Mr. L. M. Deshi presided and read out the message.

C. P. CONGRESS DISPUTE

Deputation To Rajen Babu

JUBBULPORE, December 21.

Inquiries made in informed circles regarding the terms of the compromise transpires that though the minor differences have been sunk, the question of disqualification of 6,000 members remains unsettled yet. In order to solve this question, Mr. Ravi Shankar Shukla left this morning along with Mr. Shankerrao Dev. Seth Govind Das and Mr. Sunderlal Mishra, Congress Inspector, for Wardha to see Babu Rajendra Prasad and submit the findings before him and the Congress Working Committee.—United Press.

NO JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS IN N. W. F. P.

Sequel To Ban On Congress

KOHAT December 20.

As the Congress is under ban in the N.W.F. Province, it would not be possible to celebrate the coming Golden Jubilee of the Congress in this Province.

The term of the ban on the Congress was to expire before now, but it has been extended by one year more.—United Press.

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PROTECTIVE
FOOD
GIVES
NEW VIGOUR
OF
MIND and BODY
Sole Agents:—
The India International Co.
Ready Money Bldg.
Churchgate Street, Fort,
Bombay.

Geneva Move For United Front

ITALIANS SUFFER LOSSES

N. C. O. Killed In Sharp Encounter In Tembien Region

ASMARA, Dec. 21.

Temb'en, which has long been a thorn in the Italian flank, is again giving trouble. A sharp encounter occurred near Abbiadd', capital of the province, in which one Italian Non-Commissioned Officer and one Askari were killed and 16 white troops were wounded.

Abyssinians attacked an isolated Italian unit, but retreated taking their dead and wounded after a machine-gun fire. The attackers belonged to the force which returned to Tembien, from where it was thought they had been finally expelled.—Reuter.

ABYSSINIAN CAVALRY ADVANCE

Bombed By Italian Aircraft

ASMARA, Dec. 21.

Italian aircraft have bombed the Abyssinian troops in South Selaclaca. These troops included a cavalry detachment.

This is the first time that Abyssinian cavalry have been signalled so far to the north of the River Takazze.—Indian Allied News.

ITALY TO GO "STRAIGHT AHEAD"

"No Use Replying To Dead Proposals"

(Special Cable).

ROME, Dec. 21.

Now that Mr. Baldwin has stated that the peace proposals are dead, there is no point in our replying them, declared an official spokesman adding. We now go straight ahead with our programme."

MARATHI SAMMELAN AT INDORE

INDORE, Dec. 21.

Arrangements are proceeding apace for the holding of the All-India Marathi Sammelan at Indore on the 26th instant and the following days. His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has consented to inaugurate the Conference. The Chief of Aundh has been elected President of the Sammelan.

An interesting session is promised. Lovers of Marathi from all parts of the country are expected to muster strong for the Sammelan and Indore will have a busy time.

Close on the heels of the Sammelan will come the session of the Indian Science Congress at the beginning of the New Year, under the distinguished patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar. Indore will thus be the rendezvous, during the next few days, of savants, scientists and others pre-eminent in literature and art.—United Press.

PESHAWAR DT. BOARD ELECTIONS

Parliamentary Board Out To Capture Seats

KOHAT, Dec. 20.

Dr. Khan Sahib, M.L.A. and others of the Provincial Parliamentary Board are taking keen interest in the forthcoming elections to the Peshawar District Board. Candidates on behalf of the Board will contest every seat, and it is hoped that they would capture the majority of them.—United Press.

League Council To Consider Question

SPECIAL MEETING NEXT MONTH

Meanwhile Fascist Grand Council Hurls Defiance

PARIS, Dec. 21.

A special meeting of the League may be called in January to discuss practical methods for mutual assistance against any attack on a League member fulfilling his duties, according to French observers in Geneva.

The replies received by Britain from the Mediterranean Powers regarding the forces they were prepared to place at the League's disposal would be put on record.

Observers add that such a meeting of the Council with the object of affirming its faith in the Covenant, and determination to support it with material forces, will have greater effect than further Sanctions.—Reuter.

Report Denied

SHANGHAI Dec. 21.

Semi-official Sino circles deny the report which is a surmise, arose from the negotiations interrupted by the Abyssinian War for the establishment of a Military Air Craft Factory in China under Italian control. The negotiations followed the arrival last year of an Italian Air Mission to train and equip the Sino Air Force. Most of the members have now returned to Italy in consequence of the war.

GRAND COUNCIL MUM OVER PEACE PROPOSALS

Announces Italy's Will To Resist Sanctions

ROME, December 20.

A communique issued at the close of the Grand Council meeting makes no reply to the peace proposals, but announces Italy's determination to intensify the resistance to sanctions.

The communique says the Grand Council notes the repudiation of the Paris proposals by Britain after they had been examined at length by the Grand Council on December 18.

The Grand Council approved with acclamation the motion affirming the unshakable resolution of Italian people to defend their rights, declaring that Italy would continue to advance towards her goal indicated by Il Duce for the destiny of their country.

Another resolution declared that the Italians producers taking opportunity of the present quotas would bring about greater economic self-sufficiency which would free them from all forms of enslavement from abroad.

Earlier Rome Cables stated:—

The Fascist Grand Council met at 10 p.m. and adjourned at 4 a.m. till January 18 without reaching any decision on the peace plan.

The Franco-British proposals are still regarded as valid in Italy. "We had no information that they have been withdrawn" an authoritative spokesman to-day and added that the Grand Council which was meeting late to-night may have something to say about them, but the Italian reply will not necessarily be announced since the proposals have been communicated through diplomatic channels, and the reply may well be sent the same way.

It is expected that the communique to be issued after the meeting will in any event make the Italian Government's attitude clear.—Reuter.

ROME DENIAL

ROME, Dec. 21.

A complete denial is given by the Foreign Office to the report circulated abroad that an agreement has been reached between China and Italy for the reorganisation of the Chinese fighting forces by Italy.

A Foreign Office spokesman declared that there never had been any discussion with China on the subject and he does not expect there ever will be.—Reuter.

A CHINESE EXPLANATION

GENEVA, Dec. 21.

It is stated that a week ago Turkey, Yugoslavia, Greece and Spain enquired whether the support of the British Navy would be assured in the event of an incident in the Mediterranean, resulting from the sanctions, in return for the carrying out of the sanctions.

It is further stated that the question of the use of the Yugoslav Adriatic ports in the event of an emergency was raised.—Indian Allied News.

LAVAL CAN STILL WIN THROUGH?

(Special Cable).

PARIS, Dec. 21.

Several papers opine that M. Laval can still win through with a small majority in the Foreign Affairs debate in the Chamber on Friday.

"Echo De Paris" says despite the reverse foreign policy the present Government would be difficult to replace.

The Socialist "Populaire" says M. Laval cannot escape like Mr. Baldwin. His responsibility is heavier than that of Sir S. Hoare's because he is the instigator and real author of the action which the conscience of the world condemned.

"L Q'Euvre" declare that French official circles are extremely dissatisfied with Italy's attitude which deem it incomprehensible.

University Affiliation For Pupils Own School

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Friday.

I understand from the principal of the Pupils Own School that the institution has now been granted affiliation for two years by the Bombay University.

Sevika Weds.

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Friday.

The wedding of Miss Vidya J. Erunza with Mr. Natwarlal Killawalla was celebrated yesterday evening. The bride is a prominent Sevika who has to her credit a good record of national service, during the Satyagraha days when she was associated with the activities of the Hindusthani Seva Dal ladies section. Miss Safia Somji, Mrs. Madan and others were present on the occasion.

NAZI CHURCH MUST BE SUPREME

Campaign To Crush Opposition Gains Ground

ROME, Dec. 20.

The campaign of Herr Kerrl, Minister of Church Affairs, to crush the opposition to the church has now been carried a further step forward. Provincial synods have been appointed with authority to deal with all the church affairs of their respective districts.

Only two provinces, Rhine province and Westphalia, will retain the independence which was granted them a century ago by the then ruling Prussian King.

Evangelical Bishop Zaenker and Pastor Jacobi, head of the council of Brethren in Berlin, have been suspended to-day from their offices by the order of Kerrl. Disciplinary proceedings will be opened against them.—Reuter.

SOUREST FRUIT IS SWEETEST

'C. R.'s' Congress Jubilee Message To Punjab

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, in response to a request, has sent the following characteristic message to "Milap" a popular vernacular daily of Lahore, for publication in its Congress Jubilee Special Number:—

"It is well-known in Horticulture that the sourest mangoes become the sweetest fruits when rope Punjab, which seems now worst in communal wrangles, God willing, may yet, in fullness of time, produce the best Swaraj Government in all India.

"Fear God and not one another" is my humble advice to brothers of various communities, for whom without distinction I wish "Milap" many more years of service."

SINCERE AND SELFLESS PATRIOT

MORADABAD, Dec. 19.

"The sad and sudden death of Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Hussain is a great loss to the United Provinces," says Sir Mohammed Yakub, M.L.A. in course of a statement to the press.

"He was a sincere and selfless worker and a great patriot," he adds. "His solid and constructive work in public life was unrivalled. He was a tower of strength to the Muslim community whose loss is irreparable. His demise on the threshold of the new Reforms for which he had laboured so long and so hard is a great national calamity. God's will must be done."—United Press.

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GUARD'S AMAZING LAPSE

Attempts To Outrage Girl Passenger's Modesty In Running Train

(From Our Correspondent)
KALYAN, Dec 21.

The story of how a 15-year-old Harijan girl passenger was approached with intent to outrage her modesty on a down suburban train by its own 'Guard', who was alleged to have entered the women's compartment of an electric train on the G. I. P. Railway by a door connecting the second and first class compartments with the guard's room on June 13th last has been narrated by Mr. M. G. Naik, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan in the course of his judgment in the case in which Mahimed Anvarul Hassan Kazi, a guard of the G. I. P. Railway, stood charged with outraging the modesty of the girl passenger,

The accused was convicted yesterday by the Magistrate on charges under sections 354 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code and section 119 of the Indian Railways Act, and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 125 or in default three months' further imprisonment on the first charge, to Rs.50 fine or in default two months' hard labour on the second charge of assault, and to Rs. 50 or in default one month's simple imprisonment on the third charge of entering a women's compartment of a running train.

Mr. N. B. Yeravdekar, railway police prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. E. J. Vaz for the defence.

OPEN ATHLETIC MEETING

"The Hon. Gen. secretary of the Bombay Amateur Athletic Club, Wilson Building, Vincent Road, Dadar, writes and informs us that the second open athletic meeting of the club will be held on the cooperage on Saturday the 4th January, 1936, and not on Saturday the 9th, as mentioned in the Thursday's issue of this paper".

HUNT FOR "RED" LITERATURE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

Simultaneous raids were carried on early this morning at several places in North and South Calcutta by the special Branch Police who arrested about a do persons following the alleged seizure of huge mass Communist literature.—United Press.

ANSARI TO OPEN DELHI EXHIBITION

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.

Arrangements in connection with the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Congress, which commences from December 22 with the opening of a Congress Swadeshi Exhibition, are being completed. Doctor M. A. Ansari will inaugurate the exhibition in the spacious Gandhi Grounds in the Queens Garden.

The local Mahila Committee is also making earnest efforts to create interest among local women who are expected to participate in large numbers in the Jubilee celebrations.

JAPANESE AGRICULTURE EXPERT FOR KABUL

PESHAWAR, Dec. 20.

M. Osaka, Japanese agriculture expert, employed by the Afghan Government, has arrived at Kabul and has started work.—A.P.

Mr. L. A. Halsall, of the Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd., Bombay, has been elected new President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1936-37.

CONGRESS ALONE IS ANTI-IMPERIALIST

Maharashtra Socialists Will Make Jubilee Complete Success

(From Our Correspondent)
NASIK, Dec 17.

However we (congress socialist) might criticise the programme or policy of the Congress, we hold that it is the only anti-imperialist body, which is struggling for independence, and will win independence for the nation, and so it is the duty of every Indian, irrespective of caste or creed to join whole-heartedly in the celebrations of the Golden Jubilee. The Congress Socialists will participate in the celebrations as whole-heartedly and enthusiastically as any other Congressman, declared Mr. Mohanlal Dantwala of Dhulia, at a public meeting held under the auspices of the D. C. C. on the 16th instant.

Mr. R. K. Khadilkar, secretary, of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Socialist Party, supported Mr. Dantwala and appealed to the masses as well as the classes of Maharashtra to make the Golden Jubilee of the Congres a complete success.

The reports received at the office of the D.C.C. from the variolus T C. Cs. go to show that the T. C.Cs. as well as the jubilee committees comprised men of all shades and communities, appointed to work in co-operation with T.C.Cs. for the celebration of the Jubilee, are receiving a splendid response, the agricultural population evincing particular interest and enthusiasm.

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OUR NEW SERIAL STORY

The Elusive Black Diamond

Tim Martin Vanishes

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED)

II.

As he fell, a man dropped from the trap door above.

On the morning following the rescue of the Black Diamond's captive from the deserted house at Norwood, Detective-Inspector Dan Wayne sat in his small office, concentrating upon two articles which were lying upon the desk before him.

One was the key which he had found in the envelope taken from Joe Sturmer by The Black Diamond. The other was the portion of the map which had also been in the envelope.

He picked up the key and scrutinised it curiously. It was a flat key of a peculiar pattern and an unusual type, about two inches long, and in some ways resembling a modern safety-vault key. A closer examination proved that it had apparently been filed into shape by hand.

He had turned his attention to the map, when the door of his room opened and the tubby figure of his assistant, Sergeant Fruby, entered.

"Examining the collection, Dan?" he asked.

"Yes," answered the detective-inspector. "What d'you think of this, eh?"

"Looks like a piece of a map on a fairly large scale, doesn't it? Part of a word in that corner. It's the end of a name probably. ANTON. Might be lots of places. Hunstanton, Manton, or anything like that. What's that thing there supposed to be?"

"Seems to be some kind of pointer, like a signpost."

They studied the portion of map for some minutes more without gaining any further knowledge, and then the detective-inspector placed it in an envelope, together with the key.

"Here's a bit of news for you," he said. "The Chief has decided to have Martin shifted to-morrow from Dartmoor, at nine in the morning. You and I are going down to get him. We shall bring him up to London here, for safety and while he is up here we shall be able to ask him a few questions. We'll go down on the late train. I've got the order and all the arrangements are made. Now I think I'll go down and have a short talk with Sturner to see if he'll ouen up. First I'll put these away. Apparently they're very valuable in the eyes of our unknown friend.

He opened a tiny safe and placed the envelope containing the key and the piece of map inside.

"While I'm down with Sturmer, shake up those follows who're watching Sturmer's pal, Charley Mount. Tell them to keep their eyes open in case someone tries to get him. If Sturmer was worth The Black Diamond's notice, then Mount will be also....."

"Right, I'll see to it. Then I'll finish my report on the Norwood business," replied Fruby. "You won't want your desk, so may I use it?"

"Yes. And ring through here at five in case there's any message, and, anyway, be here at five-thirty when I shall be back. There's a train about six from Waterloo. Look it up and make sure of the times."

Having given his instructions to his assistant, he strolled from the building and set out to interview Joe Sturmer.

Entering the cell where Sturmer was confined, he found that unlucky man gazing vacantly at the wall He looked up as the detective-inspector entered.

"Well," he snarled, "What do you want, eh?"

"I just want you to answer a few questions, Sturmer," said Dan Wayne, "I've got the key and that price of map which you lost last night!"

"How....." began Sturmer. Then caution asserted itself. "What key's that?" he asked. "I never lost any key."

"Come across," snapped Dan Wayne. "You know as well as I do that the fellow who calls himself The Black Diamond caught you like an idiot last night. I was there all the time. I saw him take the envelop from your wallet! That makes you sit up doesn't it!"

"What!" said Sturmer, again surprised into an exclamation. "I don't know what you're talking about."

In vain did Dan Wayne attempt to extract some information from his prisoner concerning the map and the key; but as soon as he switched the topic of conversation to The Black Diamond he found a willing listener.

"What do you know about this Black Diamond fellow, Sturmer," he asked. "Have you any idea who he is?"

"No," answered Sturmer, "I've never seen him before, but if I get a chance he's going to find troubled!"

"What's he after, Sturmer?" persisted the detective. "Nothing I suppose? Not the stuff from the bullion smash?" he snapped suddenly.

The flicker in the other's eyes was the only indication that the prisoner had understood the detective's question. It was obvious, however, that he was scared of being trapped into some dangerous admission.

"Let up on me!" he snarled. "You can't put any of this third degree stuff over this child! I want to see a solicitor, or I'll squeal to the magistrate. You'll get nothing out of me"!

"You'll see a solicitor all right," answered the detective-inspector as he left. "You'll want one!"

Frustrated, he hesitated a moment outside the station and as he stood thinking, he felt someone jerk at his sleeve. He looked down at a small boy in ragged clothes who stood beside him.

"Well? What do you want?" asked Dan Wayne.

"Gent asked me to give you this note," piped the boy. "Said that you'd give me a bob."

The detective-inspector tore open the envelope which the boy handed to him. Within was a folded sheet of paper and printed upon it in block letters, he read:

If you want to know about the Black Diamond come to 15, Manchy Avenue after four o'clock. Ask for Johnson. Keep this quiet I don't want to be bumped off.

He looked down at the small boy curiously.

"Who gave you this?" he asked.

"A little feller," replied the boy. "Never seen him before. He pointed you out to me as you went in there. Told me to wait until you came out and said I was to give you the note, and you'd give me a bob."

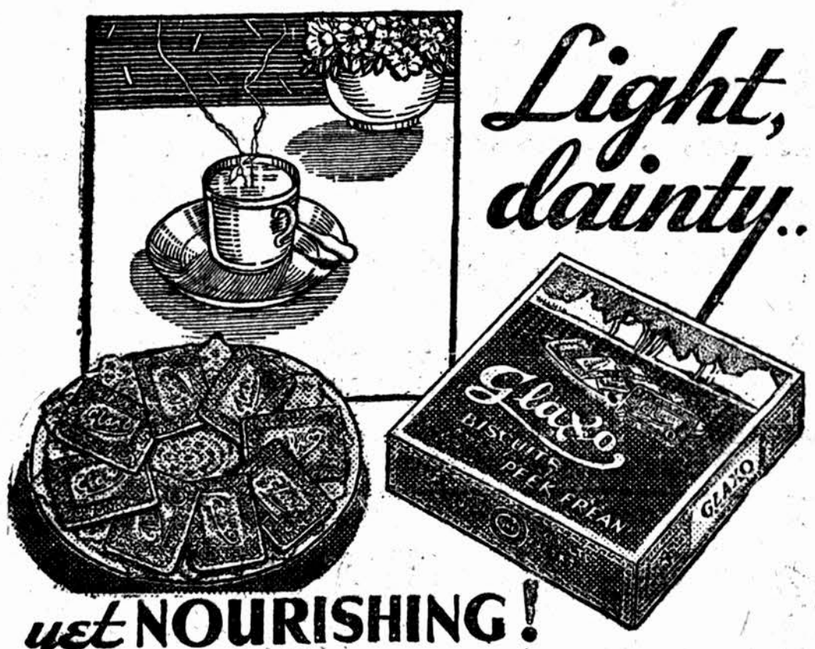
"You'll get that bob and another," agreed Dan Wayne. "What was the little fellow like?"

"He wern't much bigger than me," stated the boy. "He had a raincoat on and a soft hat. He spoke like one of them announcer blokes on the radio, all posh-like, but he had ginger whiskers sticking out of his chin. Couldn't see much of his face. Rather white it seemed to me."

"There's your bob," said Dan Wayne, "and there's another." He scribbled a brief note on a card handed it to the boy. "If you see that little fellow again, find out where he lives and then go round

(Continued on page 39)

PEEK FREAN'S



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JAGADISH CHANDAR BOSE: A Short Study

(By D. MANICK, B. Sc.)

The dream of an Indian saint in the last century was the conquest of the world by the Indian thought. This dream is the meaning of Indian Renaissance. India had long forgotten her mission in life. And the nineteenth century witnessed the lightening of her soul. There was evidence of the birth of new spirit in the field of art, religion, and science. Vivekananda's vedantic thoughts shook pragmatic America: Rabindranath's "Songs of Love" touched the lyric cord of Western men of letters: and Bose's startling researches on plant physiology ushered a new era in scientific world. History witnessed a unique phenomena wherein the "Conqueror has been conquered".

Researches In Wireless Transmission

What are Bose's researches that have captured world's imagination? Bose carried delicate experiments on electric waves. He demonstrated to an audience in Calcutta, how electrical waves can be sent through an empty space. Had Bose interested himself longer in these experiments, he would have been the first to give to the world, "wireless telegraphy". Even these experiments that he conducted were so important as to make Lord Kelvin say of them "wonder of wonders". It was while studying the relation between matter and electricity that a great truth dawned on him: 'the unity of the living and the non-living'. It became his life work afterwards.

There are certain natural phenomena whose mystery can be solved only by men like Bose, in whom in the words of German Encyclopaedia, "the pure passion for truth is allied to the most rare cosmic vision". The riddle of plant life could not have been so easily solved but for Bose's poetic vision and a scientist's eye. It is refreshing to read the life story of plants, as written by their enviable biographer, and wonder at our own reflections in it. Indeed a day's diary of a plant bears striking resemblances to our own. Plants have their own moments of excitement,—they feel fatigue and sleep, they get depressed and even die when poisoned. Bose's love for plants has become classic. It has been remarked humourously that the obstinate little plant Mimosa would not have answered his calls had he not nursed it so tenderly. In a speech at the Royal Institution he eloquently voiced the importance of plants thus: "The life story of plant Mimosa exactly reproduces the history of nations". He is almost swayed by emotion while studying plants and like a mystic probes deep into their real life. So life-like have become his experimits, that when before an audience in Paris he electrocuted a plant and it began to twich and iurl under the shock, the ladies in the forum could hardly refuse tears.

Unity Of Life

What is the significance of Bose's researches on plant life? He himself has given a simple answer to this question: "The life reactions of plant and animal life are alike". In studying the invisible activities of plant life, he established the unity of all life. Mr. Chodat, a great, scientist of Geneva, once remarked, "The penetrating mind of the Indian savant is able to see beneath deceptive appearances the unity of life and brotherhood of all living beings". Unity in Diversity, so sweet a theme for a philosopher, has been realised by this scientist in his laboratory. The brother-man cannot have a more enervating doctrine to reconcile himself to clash and concord in life!

Bose's researches mark an epoch. He has been rightly called "Darwin of botony". This is no less true with respect to their enriching distinctly the world thought. Darwin's strenuous study of fossils led him to make known 'the underlying struggle in life'. His maxim, "The struggle for existence" changed the world conception of life and marked a new age of civilisation.

Bose's study of plants gave to the world equally a great truth:—"the unity underlying all life". He gave to the struggling humanity a new vision and a harmony in existence. Bose has created a new culture which the world is just now assimilating. The recent writers on social life and civilisation in the West are admitting that it was given only to an Indian to stir the world thought. There is an interplay of chaos and cosmos in life and the synthetic vision of the Indian scientist was able to visualise the ultimate unity in existence.

Ideal Of Greater India

Bose's ideal is to build a greater India. He asks us "What is it that India is to win and maintain"? For him India is faced with the problem of International competition. She has to become efficient in every way. Bose is not content with this temporary ideal but of "giving, of enriching, in fine, of self-renunciation in response to the highest call of humanity". He is trying to realise this through his institute of science which in fact is a temple of knowledge, to which savants from East and West make pilgrimage.

His whole life is a book of sweet dedication to learning. He has a happy and a sweet home where his restless soul may retire to brood long and short over the mysteries of life. Really as has been remarked, "Bose is a brilliant star on the firmament of Indian renaissance".

ONE-INCH LONG KING OF AFRICAN JUNGLE

Driver Ants That Skin Elephants Alive

Tradition has it that the lion is the king of the African jungle. It is wrong.

The real king is one inch long, blind, with two deadly nippers at its head as its only protection. It is the driver ant—the most feared of all living creatures.

Drivers travel in vast armies—billions upon billions strong. They undergo rigorous military training, writes Cyril Dalmaine in "Sunday Express" reviewing Francis Peasis Book" to the ends of the Earth."

Their columns of march are perfectly organised, with an orderly line of females down the centre and a strong line of protecting males on either side.

In front of the column march the soldiers and skirmishing parties. Their job is to find camps for the night and to give warning of danger.

The drivers come upon an elephant, either wounded or asleep. Unless the wretched beast can escape to water, he is a clean white skeleton within three days . . .

NOCTURNAL RAID.

The drivers make a nocturnal raid on a town or village. Within a few hours every rat, spider, cockroach, dog or chicken in that village is dead.

So is any inhabitant who is foolish enough to remain. . . Only when the army has passed on do the terrified villagers dare to return.

The army reaches a river. Orderly bustle reigns. The soldiers make a survey to select a suitable spot for the crossing.

The ants break column; form themselves into a compact ball.

The females go inside, the males come next, and a strong protecting outer wall is formed by the soldiers.

The ball rolls down the bank, is whirled across the river, and makes a perfect landing on the further bank. Other balls follow until the entire column has made the crossing.

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Nothing can stop this terrible blind legion—except the sun.

The driver cannot live in the sun's rays. Every march is plotted to secure shade.

And when the route leads by necessity across a sunlit road or trail, the driver has a way out.

For very strong sunlight, he makes a tunnel of his own saliva, building it up as he advances.

Mr. Pease, in this book, tells of how he was attacked by drivers. He fought them off with oil. Finally they retired, beaten.

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PROBLEM OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED

Need Of All-India Act To Stop Procreation Of Mental Defectives

(By S. FAREDUN.)

In the issue of the 19th November of the "Times of India" Lt.-Col. Owen Berkeley Hill, I.M.S. (Retd.) had contributed an interesting article on the much vexed subject of the 'Treatment of Mental Defectives.' He and Major M. Taylor, whose report on the European Mental Hospital, Ranchi, (1934), has been the inspiring subject of this short article, rightly deplore the lack of knowledge of mental defects on the part of a majority of medical practitioners. They are, however, not entirely at fault, as Col. Hill himself says, 'In some schools in India it appears that no instruction whatever is given in psychological medicine.'

It would indeed be a boon to humanity to have many psychiatrists amongst us, in order to treat cases of insanity in their incipient stage, in which derangement is temporary due to various external causes. But so far as heredity is concerned, I am afraid, any number of psychiatrists will not be able to check its course. The case cited by Major Taylor of a patient who was discharged as cured and readmitted 10 times in the course of 12 years is an instance in point. It would be useful to trace his genealogy and I am sure interesting facts would reveal themselves. The patient seems to me to be the unfortunate product of of a disgenic marriage and the only course left open to society is to have him, and for that matter all such mental defectives, segregated and—on sterilised.

MENDELIAN INHERITANCE

Lt. Col. Berkeley Hill, cautioning us against taking mental deficiency as a clinical entity, whatever it might exactly mean, informs us that, 'recent researches have shown that not only may children inherit deficiency without their parents themselves being defectives but, vice versa, mentally deficient parents may give birth to normal children.' The first part of this remark looks quite in keeping with the laws of Mendel but, I am afraid, the second part is either not well expressed to convey what the writer exactly means or is a clear misstatement. Feeble-mindedness is observed to act as a Mendelian recessive in inheritance as against normality which is a dominant character. Now any two apparently normal parents may have in them the making of a feeble-minded offspring.

Let us assume that a perfectly normal parent has a zygotic constitution NN. If such a parent is mated with another of the same constitution we can have all the progeny normal,

thus NN x NN equal to NN.

Now take a purely normal, i.e., a homozygous parent NN mated with a homozygous feeble-minded parent FF. We again have all the children normal but they will have in them the character of feeble-mindedness in a recessive state,

thus NN x FF equal to NF.

Now if such an offspring is mated with another offspring of the same constitution we have the instance of two apparently normal parents giving off children that may turn out feebleminded as mentioned by Lt. Col. Hill,

thus NF x NF equal to NN plus NF plus FN plus FF.

i.e., out of four possible combinations 3 will be normal of which one will be a pure normal and two heterozygous, whereas one will be a pure feeble-minded.

Thus we find that what Lt. Col. Hill has expressed in the first part of his statement is true so far as the observational and experimental facts are concerned. Let us now analyse his second statement that 'mentally deficient parents 'may' give birth to normal children.'

DEFECTIVE PROGENY

FF is a feebleminded homozygous parent and when mated to another such parent cannot be expected to yield any other result than in the case of two homozygous normals cited above. Lt.-Col. Hill has, however, astutely used the word 'may' which is fraught with many possibilities and probabilities. Let us see what such possibilities may be.

Suppose a heterozygous normal NF losing its mental equilibrium due to some external stimuli, such as 'veneral diseases, alcoholism, degeneration of the blood vessels and trauma.' Now whether we can call such a parent hereditarily feebleminded or not is a moot point, as the derangement is apparently organic rather than functional. If this feebleminded parent mates with another purely feebleminded parent, half the progeny will be normal and half feeble-minded

thus NF x FF equal to NF plus FF.

Thus we see that what Lt. Col. Hill has said is 'either not well expressed or misstated' as mentioned by me above. It puts us on the wrong track. It is a half-truth which is more dangerous than falsehood in its repercussion. He has however prefaced his statement with 'recent researches have demonstrated very clearly' and I would, with possibly many others, look forward to substantiation of the statement. The hypothetical case of a heterozygous normal turning feebleminded due to some organic defect is seen to throw off a normal child but could that be really the case? Davenport doubts this in the following words:

> Is it so certain that alcoholic, traumatic, even syphilitic dementia have no hereditary basis? On the contrary it is fairly open to debate whether alcoholics are not usually mentally defective and the delirium tremens that develops is a symptom of their mental weakness.

Thus our hypothetical case even savours of being a potential feebleminded and can produce none other than feebleminded children when mated with another feebleminded person. What then is the explanation of normal cases being produced by two feebleminded parents? Goddard has cited enough material on the point which we shall now next consider, to see if that be at all the case and if so what are the reasons assigned to this sort of occurrence.

He found that of the 42 matings between normal but heterozygous females and feebleminded males, 144 children were produced, of which 71 were feebleminded and 73 normal. This is almost the Mendelian expectation. Of the matings taken vice versa, i.e., where the mother was feebleminded, he found that of the 193 children, 122 were feebleminded and 71 normal. It is concluded that the excess beyond the Mendelian expectation is due to the mother being feebleminded. Now in the case of both the parents being heterozygous normals of the 122 children observed it was found that 83 were normal and 39 feebleminded as against the Mendelian expectation of 91.5: 30.5. When however both the mating parents were feebleminded (FF x FF) it was found that out of 476 children only 6 were recorded as normal. We are informed that these are "borderline cases, or perhaps illegitimate." These observed facts are not in keeping with the sweeping statement of Lt. Col. Hill.

The learned Doctor denies 'mental deficiency' to be a 'biological concept.' I wish this point will be developed further for a clearer understanding.

NEED OF LEGISLATION

I fully believe every one will agree with Lt. Col. Hill that the problem of the feebleminded in India is assuming a gigantic pro-

(Continued on page 21)

★ *It is very necessary for boys in their teens to take a tonic, for they expend a great deal of energy in growing up, as well as in working and playing games. Wincarnis, taken regularly, will give them stamina and prevent them overtaxing their strength.*

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W.I—31

INSPIRING ADYAR

Head-Quarters Of The Theosophical Society

By K. J. B. WADIA

The Theosophical Society is celebrating its Diamond Jubilee this week; and it is befitting to say something about Adyar—the Headquarters of the Society. Since the Founders, H. P. Blavatsky and H. S. Olcott transferred their Theosophical Headquarters from Bombay to Adyar, in early eighties, Adyar has become the famous place of pilgrimage for the Theosophists and tourists all over the world. It is about seven miles south of the magnificent city of Madras. One could easily imagine the fact that when Col. Olcott and Madame Blavatsky landed there on December 19th. 1882, and made it the "Home of the Theosophical Society" it was not so extensive and picturesque as it is now. However, on the day of his arrival Col. Olcott wrote in his diary: "Our beautiful home seemed a fairy place to us. Happy days are in store for us here." And it is literally true. Indeed, it was ordained by the Powers behind that this beautiful place be the Headquarters of the world-wide Society. To those who know, fairies and Nature Spirits reside there, and those who seek Happiness and Peace can find them there.

Beautiful Gardens

Adyar—lovely Adyar with its famous big Banyan tree surrounded by a very beautifully laid out garden, with a mile long river on the north and the breezy Bay of Bengal on the east, Adyar with its tall palm-groves and stately cypress and bamboo trees and innumerable shrubs and squirrels and birds and bullocks around with picturesque buildings scattered here and there all over the extensive estate of nearly 263 acres of land covering what are known as the Blavatsky, Olcott, Besant, Damodar and other gardens, full of flowers fruits and trees of various kinds, with a canopy of sky and stars over all—forms a beloved place in the heart of a true Theosophist who must be, "ipso facto," a lover of Nature and Nature's God.

The Great Banyan Tree, Ayar.

There are several interesting institutions in Adyar, one and all of which inspire us in one way or the other. One can gather wisdom in the famous Adyar Library and its adjoining museum or one can roam round the Buddhist shrine surrounded by a lovely looking lotus-pond and meditate immutably there on the glory of God. Or one can roam round the Garden of Remembrance where the statues of Col. Olcott and Mrs. Annie Besant are raised on the spot where their earthly remains were cremated. And again the modest-looking Bhojanshala, on one hand, and the imposing Leadbeater Chambers, on the other, provide food and repose for higher life. During the Convention week there is a regular row of bazaar-shops near the Quadrangle, opened where fruit and vegetable vendors on one side and Swadeshi goods-sellers and cold-drink caterers on the other side are plying their trade. There are other decent looking buildings.

Model Laundry And Dairy Farm

For instance, there is the Adyar Laundry or the Adyar Dairy Farm. The former will remind us to wipe off all our dross and dirt and be once again clean in heart like the washed—out clothes, or the Dairy farm would teach us to be mild and meek in the service of all. The Power House is there. Is it not the source of supplying light with all its engines and oils? And so it is with the Theosophical Society and its great Headquarters with its sanctum sanctorum the real spiritual powerhouse, where but two years back the great dynamo in the person of Dr. (Mrs.) Annie Besant worked and before her that of Col. Olcott and also of Madame Blavatsky. At present Dr. G. S. Arundale is at the helm strong in body and mighty in mind. With him Mr. C. Jinarajadasa and Mrs. Rukmini Arundale complete the spiritual triangle,—giving light and warmth to those who deserve them.

T. S. Conventions

Yes, such is Adyar. This is the place where annual or bi-annual T. S. Conventions are held. These Conventions are the source of inspiration to those who attend—both from spiritual and physical point of view. In the year 1884 the Convention was held there "in a huge temporary hall with

(Continued on page 37)

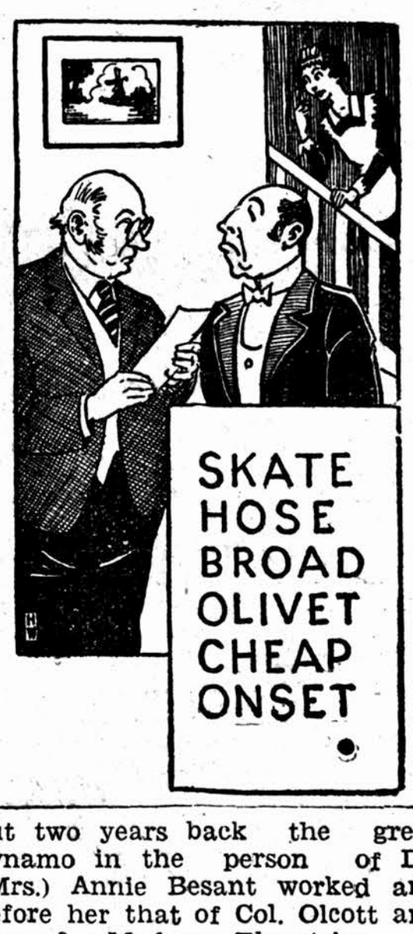
SCRAMBLED CALLING CARDS

IT was a great come-down for Meadows to take a position with the Parvenus, after having served fifteen years with the Giltrocks. The new position was particularly trying, because of the democratic ideas of Mr. Parvenu. This gentleman, being unused to the ways of polished society, received the tradesmen at the front door.

Meadows tried his best to freeze these presumptious plebians by icily asking for their calling cards, but what was his chagrin when these insolent visitors nonchalantly left one of the articles in which they dealt in the card tray, saying that the master would recognize from that who had called.

The outraged butler could not stand for anything like that and had the maid remove the objects to the kitchen, first writing the names of the articles on a paper to show the master. But so agitated was Meadows by these unorthodox procedures, that he mixed up the letters of the words he was writing, with the result that the surprised Mr. Parvenu was presented with the list of words shown in the accompanying drawing.

What tradesmen called?



(The solution will be given on Sunday next).

Hon. Magistrate of Bombay Writes:—

Please send 12 dozen bottles of your Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets for our friends, The Hindustan Rubber Works, by V. P. P. at the following address.

The Hindustan Rubber Works,
BHAVNAGAR.

Dawood Hajee Nassur, J. P., Hon. Magistrate.

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About Studios And Stars

SCREEN STARS DON'T RETIRE

Stage Traditions Disowned By Screen

Hollywood is playing pranks with the long-established traditions of the theatre.

A new history is being written in the day-by-day doings of personalities whose names glitter in the lights of cinemas all over the world.

And when the story of these times is finally set in type, a significant chapter must be reserved for the disappearance of the good old theatrical tradition of retirement.

Screen stars don't retire.

Everybody remembers the pageantry and pomp that attended the "farewell tours" of Bernhardt, Duse and other immortals of the legitimate stage.

But nobody ever heard of the "farewell performance" of a screen star.

On the contrary, Hollywood is shattering all precedent and ignoring all tradition by creating new stars of personalities far too young or far too elderly to be considered as likely material for the stage.

Arrival in Hollywood of Madame Schumann-Heink to begin a long-term contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer is a case in point. Well past the traditional three score, the celebrated diva is embarking on a new career at an age when most women are thinking only of a rocking chair by the fireside.

Nobody ever heard of a stage star beginning a career at seventy, but the screen is ignoring tradition.

Other veterans of stage and screen—Lionel Barrymore, May Robson, Wallace Beery, Edna May Oliver, Constance Collier, Alison Skipworth, Henry Stephenson, to mention only a few—are forging steadily ahead to new honours on the screen without a thought in the world of retirement.

True, some of the young fellows like Robert Montgomery or Spencer Tracy occasionally decide to leave the screen "forever" and spend the rest of their lives on a farm, and for a few days the papers are excited about their imminent retirement—but they never retire.

Tully Marshall, the exception that proves the rule, recently announced he would retire from the screen after he finished his work in "A Tale of Two Cities," but everybody knows it will take only the offer of a tempting role to put him back in harness livelier than ever.

And for the youngsters, Hollywood offers such possibilities as the stage never could vision.

In a hundred years, the theatre never developed one child star who could be mentioned in the same breath with such international celebrities as Shirley Temple, Freddie Bartholomew, Jackie Cooper, Mickey Rooney or Juanita Quigley.

Each of these child stars is living proof that the screen is ignoring all the tradition the theatre has built up through its centuries of existence.

HOLLYWOOD LOOKING GLASS

Joan Blondell Is Talked Over

(BY LINDA LEATH.)

The title of this story ought to be "How to Gain a New Personality. By Joan Blondell." But Joan says 'No', she really doesn't know how it was done, herself. All she did was follow orders!

Anyway, there's a brand-new

Gulam Mohomed as Charan in "Mid-Night Tale" at Roxy.

Joan Blondell going around Hollywood these days ..... a prettier, slimmer, happier, more vivacious Joan than the one we've known and loved. In just a couple of short little months, she has changed tremendously ..... for the better. And never being one to hold out on her pals, Joan has let us in on just how she did it.

So ..... if you're moping around dissatisfied with yourself .....if you've got that gnawing suspicion you're getting in a rut .....drag up a chair and listen!

"If you think I'm different, it's all my sister Gloria's fault," grinned Joan frankly when we interviewed her. "She got hold of me one night, and talked to me from nine o'clock until four in the morning. I'm sick of standing by and not saying anything,' she told me. 'Now I'm going to tell you once and for all what I think you ought to do ..... and then you're going to do it!' Finally, she sold me on the idea, and next morning we started out to create deliberately, as the fan magazines say, the 'new' Joan Blondell."

First Gloria got out the tweezers, and did things to Joan's eyebrows. Thinned them out a bit, making a neater line. ,Cut them off a trifle on the inside edges, to make the face look thinner. And slanted them upward, ever so slightly ..... a trick that makes for mystery.

Next a barber was visited, and Joan came away minus a lot of hair. The golden Blondell tresses have always been on the fly-away side ..... but now they're sleek, well-groomed, more off-the-face, and lend themselves smartly to all kinds of modern coiffeurs, from the tailored street creation to wear with a suit or the new military frocks, to the classic curls of a statuesque evening head-dress.

Then the make-up man got in his "innings." "I'm not sure yet just what he did," admits Joan, "but it's something about different cosmetic colours, to blend better with my own colouring, which is warm. No purple or bluish tints in the rouge any more. I know that, at least. And then you apply it differently, making shadows where high spots grew before, to bring out the clean line of the cheek and Jaw bones, and make the face more slender."

Ten pounds of the Blondell curves came off next. This took longer, but Joan achieved it in record time by cutting her food intake down one third, and by "dancing her head off." And finally, there was the little matter of clothes.

"No more going into a shop and saying 'I'll take that,' regardless of 'what it does' for you," Gloria informed docile sister Joan. "From now on you'll take all day long to do your shopping, and like it." So Joan now has a new wardrobe full of the latest styles, thereby surprising all her friends as well as the Hollywood designers, who had always mourned before because Joan Blondell "never seemed to care a thing about clothes." Gone are the beloved pajamas, the lounging slacks;

Kumari Gohar in "Kimti Ansu" at "West-End."

A scene from "Dharmatma" second week at Krishna.

Joan now wears tailored, military little suits and dresses by day, and the most revishing of Renaissance and Grecian modes by night! And at the premiere of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in Hollywood, she was quite the most ravishing of the many glamorous stars, wearing a Grecian gown in cloth of gold, with a lovely sable coat.

Two short months—that's all you need to change yourself into the person you'd like to be. Ladies, we give you Joan Blondell—an inspiration!

Scarcely a woman to-day who hasn't furs in some shape or form, be it only the collar or cuffs to a cloth coat. So this timely message on the subject of moths, from clever little Olivia de Havilland of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Captain Blood" fame, should have an almost universal appeal.

"I went shopping for a fur scarf and muff set recently," confides Olivia. "But what I learned in a chance conversation with the furrier proved even more valuable.

"Did you know, for instance, that moths don't, as a rule, go into dyed furs? Well, neither did I—but that's what he told me. If you have red fox, mink, or fitch, look out!—they're natural-coloured furs, and the moths go for them. But with dyed ermine, mole, lapin and caracul, you're safer.

"It's mostly a matter of odour from the dye that the moths don't like, they say. So after two or three years, when the odour had just about vanished, then you must begin to look out for these pests."

Two other interesting bits of information gleaned by Olivia from her furrier friend are: the best moth destroyer you can buy is camphor gum in little cakes; put them with your furs in a cedar chest, for there's no objectionable odour. And—muffs are so popular this year, that as a matter of actual count, for every three fur coats, they make two muffs!

How about the "corset silhouette"?—will it go over or will it not? Done by Captain Molyneux in blue and crimson velvet, it has a scarf worn across

Around Theatre & Film Land

THEATRE EVENTS IN BERLIN

Thomas Paine Crusader For Freedom

Fully changed in its appearance, the Charlottenburg Opera House was opened a few days ago with a festival performance of the "Meistersinger von Nurnberg" in the presence of the Fuhrer and of most of the members of the Rtich Government and of the Diplomatic Corps. This first performance was an overwhelming success and the harmonious proportions and artistic decorations designed by Prof. Baumgarten completed the good impression. Hardly any other opera would be as well suited to bring forth the virtues of this house for its purpose as the "Meistersinger" by Richard Wagner, because it is the opera which most intensely expresses the German character and music. Wilhelm Rode who sang the part of Hans Sachs in his well-known excellent manner, must first of all be thanked for this lasting impression. There are probably opera singers, whose baritone voices are stronger, but there are none who know how to give so much warmth and soul to the admirable personality of Hans Sachs. Add to this Wilhelm Rode's great talent for acting which enables him to show the victory woics Hans Sacss' manly humour gains over inclinations to sentimental resignation. In the circle of the "Meistersinger" the most prominent parts are, besides "Beckmesser", sung by Kandl, the dignified "Pogner", sung by Schirp and the overbearing "Kothner", sung by Reinmar. The "David" sung by Haller is lively but not exaggerated. And Fraulein Nettesheim's "Evchen" is a treat for eye and ear. The chorus on the festival meadow reinforced by the Bruno Kithel Chrous, not only impresses by the strength of sound but also by the clear modulation. In the piece of the conductor Wilhelm Furtwangler who became ill, the Dresden General Music Direktor Dr. Carl Bohm led the orchestta with musical genius. Benno von Arent created scenery and costumes which harmonize with music and acting.

The State Theatre has produced for the first time the drama "Thomas Paine" written by Hanns Johst in 1927. In this play the passionate striving of a nation for freedom is shown. The American people's fight for national independence is chosen as an example and is actively brought near to the present day. Thomas Paine, a wilful journalist who was in 1792, together with 18 foreigners, named as honorary citizen of the French revolution, turned against his mother-land, England, in the American War of Independence and fought ardently for the young democracy. The revolutionary spirit of this man made a deep impression on Hanns Johst who characterised his fate with following words: "Thomas Paine—leader and danger—passion, longing, huwility, and presumption—lost as a personal fate —becoming melody". Jurgen Fehling was the manager of this drama and he showed a decided preference for dialogue. He makes little use of the tempting devices of the new stage, but lays more value on the spoken word. But in spite of the sparing use of requisites, a spiritual picture is achieved which proves the greatness of the manager. Lothar Muthel as "Paine" is excellent, a fiery and ravishing fighter, strongly affecting as prisoner and as an old man. Besides Muthel Eugen Klopfer shows great ability in characterizing George Washington. Albert Florath plays "General Green", a wonderful swordsman. Out of the small part "King Louis XVI" Gestaf Grundgens makes a memorable study.

STAR BODIES KEPT "IN PINK"

By Studio Experts

Motion picture players are the healthiest class of persons in the world because it is their business to be healthy, attractive, alert, charged with that indefinable magnetism that lures the crowds to the theatres.

Two men, who have charge of the gymnasium and massage rooms at Paramount studios, know more star secrets than any other two men in Hollywood. They are Richard Kline, studio physical culturist whose clients include most of the big names in the cinema heavens, and Jim Davies, chief massager and trainer.

Here are a few facts they revealed in a single breath: Randolph Scott has the greatest vitality and stamina of any man in Hollywood. Jack Oakie has astounded Hollywood by training down from 186 to 155 during the past two months. William Gargan never misses a day in the gymnasium and Bing Crosby is losing weight as a result of his vigorous tennis playing.

It is Davis who is sometimes credited with building the Mae West lines by means of six months regimen of massage, immediately after Miss West arrived in Hollywood three years ago. Davis also has worked on Fan Dancer Sally Rand.

Use of the studio gym. is not confined to men. Many women use it and all those who use it are not Paramount players.

Gertrude Michael takes the regular routine exercises in a gymnasium class to keep down her weight. Miriam Hopkins does the same. Frances Dee frequently drops in to play handball. Sue Carol visits the gym for exercise and massage. Gail Patrick, Claudette Colbert and Carole Lombard are among those seen there this week.

"Miss Lombard is in the greatest physical condition of her life," declared Jim Davis. "And for the men Randolph Scott owes his condition to his never letting anything interfere with his daily exercise. He has been doing a lot of work at the Paramount ranch in "So Red the Rose" but regardless of his finishing time he drops into the studio to exercise before going home. I have seen him work out at midnight.

"William Gargan hasn't missed a workout since he started that prize fighter role in Harold Lloyd's 'The Milky Way'."

Actors and actresses are in a business that requires perfect physical condition. They never know what they will be called upon to do: jump into a lake, swim for hours, work in rain scenes, crawl thru the mud, labour for hours in choking artificial fog or smothering show, climb mountains, run long distances. There is no end of things that require the player to be in good physical condition.

"There is no excuse for a woman not being in good condition and possessed of perfect body lines," declared Davis. "The easiest thing I know of is to remove bumps with massage. I watch the rushes of the pictures in which my clients appear and if I see a bump or a bulge developing there's an immediate call into the massaging rooms. In four or five days all is well again and the lines have been ironed out."

Among the regular exercisers at the gym are Fred MacMurray, Gary Cooper, Cary Grant, James Timony (Mae West's manager), George Raft, Josef von Sternberg, and Paul Lukas.

The gym is never closed, never locked. The strain of irregular hours must be combatted in the only possible way—by keeping in perfect physical condition and this can be done only by the players taking their exercises and massage whenever they can find the time.

Sabita Devi in Sagar's "Dr. Madhurika."

NEW THEATRES, CALCUTTA

Concentrate Attention On Quality Music And Folk Life

The shooting of "Crihadaha" (Talkie in Hindustani) has started from the 20th November in right earnest. The story of the film is most suitable one and comes from the pen of Sarat Chatterji; the famous author of "Devdas" and other superb novels in Bengali. Jamna and Rajkumari will appear in the two principal roles and Barua and Prithwiraj in the other main roles. As usual R. C. Bural's music will be an outstanding feature of the picture.

If the present rate of progress is maintained "Crihadaha" will be complete by the end of January, 1936. Director Barua is sure of that. Bimalroy is cranking and sound recording is in the able hands of Nukul Bose and Music rests with Boral.

Millionaire, a talkie in Urdu is now complete and is now in the editor's room. It is a refreshing studio Domestic Drama the story of which paints a very amusing friendly and intimate picture of the film "Folks of India". The principal players are mostly "studio executives" and the direction reveals both rescurce and imagination. The film in its own peculiar and unpretentious way will provide sound popular entertainment.

Technicians, direction Hemchander; Camera Yusuf Mulji. Music. R. C. Boral. Sound Recording Bani Dutt. "Dena Pacna" (being produced at the No. 2 Studio of New Theatres) Director Praffullaroy has completed all preliminary arrangements and shooting will start in a day or two. The story of the film is adapted from the novel of Sarat Chatterji. This Hindi Talkie again introduced Saigal in a new role supported by Navab; Pehari; Nemo; while the two other roles will be played by Chandra and Rajkumari.

Director Dhiren Ganguli has announced shooting of three reelers Comedy at No. 2 Studio. D. G. Comedy short subjects are famous all over India and this Bengali Comedy hit may create fresh waves of laughter on the screen. The cast contains well known names like Amar Mullick; Sham Laha; Chandravati; Khetramani; supported by a set of very able players.

"Raja Bhoj" (A Tamil talkie) is awaiting release. It contains a band of famous players of Tamil speaking lands and the release of this much expected picture is close at hand.

"Dhup Chaon" (Hindi version of Bhagya Chakra) is shortly to be released at New Cinema at Calcutta. Its release at Delhi has been a great success. The technical achievement is supreme in this picture and the New Theatres has eclipsed its own creation "Devdas" by "Dhup Chhaon" (Or Bhagya Chakra). The film can be taken as speciman of N. T. coming pictures.

It may be mentioned in this connection that Bengali Bhagya Chakra is running at Chitra and is in its eigth week. There is not slightest sign of falling off audience.

'Your Mother Or Your Wife-- Who Comes First?'

Here are some letters received from "Chronicle" readers on the subject: "Your Mother Or Your Wife—Who Comes First?" in addition to those published by us in our Sunday issues of the 8th and 15th inst.

FOR EVER WITH HIS BETTER-HALF !

Often am I asked why I am much imbibed with marital love and wanting in filial love?

"My wife to me a kingdom is" and the like are the resorts, and I resort to it in answering such qualities. Here I attempt to make myself plausible.

Sentimentalism versus Realism is one of the important duals of the day. The weak and the timid often veil themselves under the mask of sentimentalism and shudder to face realism. Realism demands strength, courage and endurance.

To-day the real cause of domestic dissensions is the rapid spread of modern thoughts to which the youth readily adapt themselves and the old offer but a scorn.

To exemplify the above, I may here state the differences at my home. My wife is a great materialist in contrast to my orthodox religious-minded mother. While at 'Pooja' or in kitchen, mother treats other inmates as 'untouchables' but wife would touch even Harijans with fraternal love. Mother stands for caste, creed and customs; wife cries "Liberty, Liberty! where art thou?' Mother clings to instinct; wife is ready to move by reason. Mother adorns the dummy 'gods' with flowers; to wife, the service of humanity is the service of God. The housewife is but a slave in the eyes of the mother.

In these disputes prevails the contest of the new with the old. Whither am I?

The Sentimentalist would call his wife a spoilt girl and may perhaps beat her. But the Realist has not to see personalities alone. He has to weigh the forces that keep them in separate camps. Come what may, I am in complete harmony with the modern thought-forces and as such, to me comes first my better-half. May it be so with all. Cheerio.

T. A. NAIDU.

Broach.

WIFE, IF MARRIED, MOTHER, IF UNMARRIED

There are many customs and traditions in different countries and many a time a man has to answer the question accordingly. In a country like India wife as a rule is wholly under the mother and the son has to bow his head to the wishes of his mother. In Western countries it is another story.

It is a common saying in India that even if you make shoes of your own skin for your mother, you cannot pay the debt for all that she has done for "you, and yet it is said "A man shall leave his mother and father and be joined to the woman and the twain shall be one." When these two in the Holy wedlock become one naturally the first in man's life should be his wife.

A true mother willingly takes the second place in the life of her son when married and that is one of the reasons why mother is so much honoured and respected. The greatness of the mother lies in the main three acts which occur in the life of her son.

First at the risk of her own life she brings him forth. Secondly, she feeds him, rears him, guards, guides and silently watches his gradual growth. When this work is complete, the noblest and the highest act that she does is to surrender him willingly and remain aloof watching him in the same loving way.

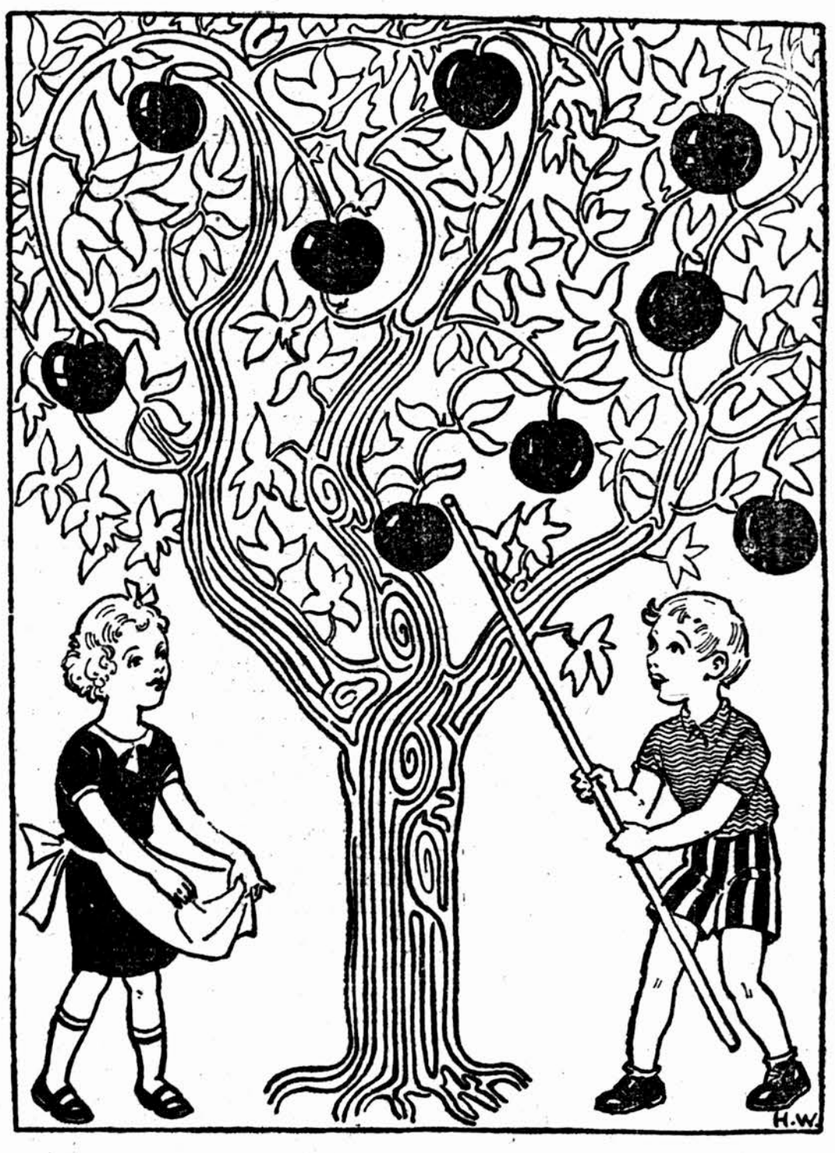
Man too when he has a wife does not forget his love and duty towards his mother. Babar, the Mugal Emperor, after conquering the Punjab, when he returned to his country, his mother came to meet him at Kabul and said "my son what can I give you?" Babar said "mother let me lie and sleep on your lap for an hour and all my labours shall be paid," and yet it is but fit and natural that in married life, the wife should come first and then the mother and why should a sincere mother feel sorry at this for in her own case she too must have felt deeply if she had not been the first to her husband.

The wife too is not carried away by being first, because she knows full well that her turn too would come one day. What is needed is a mutual, true understanding of the whole situation by the mother, the son and the wife and if the question is thus solved in with true sacrificing love and understanding, the mother very willingly accepts the second place and the wife with greater respect and love, work and looks after the son of the mother-encouraged by the willing and wonderful surrender of the mother and to the son the family life becomes something like heaven on earth.

VINCENT S. DAVID.

Thana.

Picking "Puzzle" Apples



Adam Ant and Eve Ashun are standing before a tree of tempting apples. The fruit is not forbidden to them, for the owner of the orchard has invited them to help themselves, but there are certain rules they must observe in securing the apples and this has caused them to pause and ponder.

To obtain the luscious fruit, it is necessary to choose one of the lines at the root of the tree and trace its course through trunk, branches and foliage. All the apples encountered by this line can be picked, but the line must not be gone over twice.

The children have no objections to you trying your hand at this interesting spot. See if you can pick all of the apples.

(The solution will be given on Sunday next).

MOTHER IS LIKE ROOT OF TREE

To be quite impartial, I should boldly say, "My mother is the only one that plays a chief and great role in the sphere of my life."

As a matter of fact I was entirely of a contradictory opinion some years back before I could sip the cup of matrimony.

I recall those days when my own mother approached me and made clear the difficulty which, I am sure, will help my readers to get an idea as to who stands first,—mother or wife. "My darling son," she began, "I am glad you are discussing to-day something that is worth its mettle. But still you are quite erroneous in your arguments. Irrespective of all the burden and torments that I had to bear when I carried you in this my delicate womb, apart from all the care I had taken for you, do you remember the day when you first began to speak? Do you remember the first and foremost word you uttered before you could speak so fluently as you speak to-day? That word is still ringing in my ear. My child, it was your mother you called for with that beautiful and mellifluous word "Mamma." Had you the least idea in your mind then as to what wife and conjugal or marital love was?

"Cut down all the boughs and branches of a tree and leave the trunk alone. That same trunk will, in a very short period, spread its branches all over. But do the reverse and you will not be able to see the tree any more.

"My precious son! I am that trunk and your wife is that branch. Once you lose your mother you are motherless. Nothing in the world will fetch you anything like mother. But supposing you lose your wife, remember, there are plenty of girls on the face of the earth. In the event of your losing your wife you can and perhaps you will substitute another for your former one."

I am sure my readers will be convinced that marital love is but a mere shadow when compared to the all-glowing and untiring love of a son for his darling mother who is but only one for him in this world of tears and miseries.

A. F. D'SOUZA.

Bombay.

MOTHER, EVERY TIME !

"Varied and numerous like the fish in the Ocean" says a Japanese proverb, "are women; but there is only one mother!" This sums up my creed: and I vote for the mother.

It is a dark and stark night, with thunder, rain and lightning. In a lonely and deserted road, where the cold wind blows the hardest and the keenest, stands a woman with but bare clothes to cover her body. And cheerfully

(Continued on page 20)

SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

Music Puzzle: Start with the letter O in the upper left-hand corner, proceed clockwise, jumping two letters at a time and spell the names of six musical instruments as follows: Oboe. Flute, Clarionet, Trombone, Cornet, Violin. The girl's name is Beatrice.

Anagrams: 1. Etc., Sect, Chest, Chutes, Touches, Soutache, Moustache (variant spelling), Outmarches, Master-touch. II. One, Nose, Cones, Censor, Coarsen, Scenario, Reactions, Anchorites, Chainstores.

Hidden Plays: 1. Much Ado About Nothing. 2. As You Like It. The name of the dramatist is Shakespeare.

Mysterious Mathematics: Two of the figures ones are combined to form the number 11 plus 3 plus 1 plus 5 equals 20.

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

"A Partisan Of Bombay"—India House Incidents—Exploded Theories—Supremacy Of South Kensington —Aftermath Of Havellism—Unenvious But Proud Position Of The School—The Right Retort

The speeches by Lord Brabourne, Syt. M. R. Jayakar and Capt. Gladstone Solomon on the occasion of the opening of the annual exhibition of the work by the students of the Sir J. J. School of Art were, fortunately, free from abstract superlatives. They dealt with specific attitudes, problems and conditions of art. One incident after another during the last two decades had made it clear as daylight that the re-emergence of the school and the popular movement of art in Western India which gave it strength and reasoned significance were a disturbing phenomenon to the interests, in India and abroad, that had comfortably settled down to the unctuous belief in their exclusively patent creeds.

Obstructive Tactics

In the light of events that have happened it is alike futile and foolish to believe any longer that the tactics adopted to thwart the legitimate demands of the art movement in Western India were not obviously and, of set purpose, obstructive. The incidents associated with the mural decorations at India House revealed the hollow pretensions of those who cloaked their annoyance and opposition to the popular art movement in Western India under conveniently exclusive creeds and slogans about Indian art. South Kensington has been the home and fountain-source of the reactionary inspiration. South Kensington remained unconcerned to know first-hand the actual conditions of art particularly in Western India. What South Kensington and its petty coteries of romantic antiquarians did not know or did not care to know did not matter to the Indian Commissioner of the India House at Aldych. South Kensington, saturated with Havellism, had not known of the place or importance of mural painting in the evolution of Indian art. It gave therefore its inspiring blessings to a scheme of "scholarships" for Indian artists to be coached at South Kensington for the mural decorations at India House—South Kensington that had till then remained blisfully innocent of the place of Indian mural paintings.

Pet Theories From Kensington.

Its pet theories which explained paintings in terms of philosophy, iconography and everything extraneous to paintings: its stereotyped paintings which "revived," or rather reproduced ancient paintings and, worse, its rubber-stamped appreciation and criticism generally of Indian Art had not prepared it for the emergence in India of a popular movement that claimed its freedom to examine and appreciate art in terms of art, to have national reconstruction in art on the universal values of art inherent in the artistic achievements surviving from the past. To those who had cultivated the convenient belief—fostered assiduously for over two decades by Havellism—that paintings feebly mannered after the Mughal and Rajput "miniatures," Japanese niceties and clever "modern" touches were the final word and limit in the "revival" of the "classic" Indian painting, the discovery of Ajanta as the truly classic and living source of inspiration was rank heresy.

Talim Prepares "Trimurti" Replica For Governor.

It will be remembered that Syt. B. V. Talim, the well-known sculptor, some months ago repaired the damage to the "Trimurti" at Elephanta. Syt. B. V. Talim's stay at Elephanta prompted him to prepare in clay a replica of the world renowned sculpture. He accomplished the task after over a week's strenuous work reproducing with great thought and care every phase and feature of the immortal art monument. Mr. B. V. Talim is now busy preparing a replica (The model in clay is reproduced above. It was highly appreciated by the Governor when it was displayed at the School of Art's recent annual functon).

Heresy-Patented Creeds

To those who saw art in literary formula, in "subjective" and even occult moods, in scriptural texts and canons, the beauty of the actual environment of life, had no meaning. Havellism had prescribed its decalogues. No one outside the patented creed was allowed to think, much less attempt to work out, the problems of Indian Art. Nothing that was not approved six thousand miles away from India was "authentic" Indian Art. The Bombay School of Art derived its inspiration from Ajanta, initiated the first serious effort for mural painting and the art movement in Western India demanded the conditions in India for an unfettered evolution of Indian art. It rejected the decalogues and dared to examine the fundamental, universal, values of art inherent in the art achievements from the past. It initiated the logical and sensible method of interpreting art in terms of art-painting in terms of painting, sculpture, architecture, music and dancing in terms of sculpture architecture, music and dancing.

Placid Contentment Upset

This was enough to upset the self-complacency and the placid contemment which had hitherto maintained the supremacy of South Kensington. The "revival" that was super-imposed on India from the pundits across the seas is now beginning to be more dispassionately examined both in theory and practice. And, the art movement of Western India has survived the onslaught of the vested interests—the high-priests in India and abroad who had claimed monopoly for the "authentic" seal. The postulates behind the art movement in Western India are being tacitly and on the sly accepted by some of the more violent exponents of Havellism.

The Dark Aftermath

And, the aftermath of Havellism has left them littl beside the consolation of their romantic hopes. The work of the artists in Western India exhibited in London by the India Society has brought recognition to the artists not less effectively than to the principles of the sound fundamentals of art with which the art movement in Western India pushed them. The distinction which the students of the School of Art have won in aspects and forms of art peculiar to the West constitutes again additional and indisputable data to the broad outlook with which the art movement in Western India was started. It is right, therefore, and just as well that Lord Brabourne, "as a partisan of Bombay," should have taken the earliest opportunity to expose the grotesque absurdity of the mutually destructive accusations that have hitherto tenaciously persisted in obstructing the path of progressive art in Western India.

Deeds Not Words

It is right that Capt. Gladstone Solomon, in his matter of fact, almost dry speech, recounted some of the main achievements of the school and its now famous band of young artists—painters, sculptors and architects. Finally, it was right, and essential that Syt. Jayakar should have obtained from the Governor the guarantee that "not a square yard" of the school's compound would be touched during his regime.

The Clear Demand

The demand for that assurance from Syt. Jayakar and the consequent emphatic answer from the Governor should reveal the true nature and extent of the misrepresentations to which they offered the right retort. These persistent attacks against its very existence are not stray incidents. They have nothing to do with either the principles or policy, postulates or practice of art, Eastern or Western. The opposition and ill-disguised hostility to the school are a symptom of the vested interests that had gathered around Indian art. The continuous struggle of the school for unfettered evolution of Indian art has placed it in that unenvious but proud position. Its heroic determination and the strength of the popular movement behind it have brought it from the back-waters to the open, free, vast and infinite country of art.

Remove The Injustice

And, it is time that Western India left its tentative, apologetic, attitude on art and demanded as its inalienable right and title the opportunities of employment and instruction which the younger generation of artists legitimately claim. The Governor "as a partisan of Bombay" gave the right lead. India House is a living symbol to the injustice and the supremacy of South Kenington. That injustice must be removed.

SYT. T. K. N. TRIVIKRAM

Artist From The South

(CONTRIBUTED.)

T. K. N. Trivikram, B.A., artist, poet and mystic grandson of the late Indian Artist Raja Ravi Varma, of Travancore and related to the Royal family by the first remove. Graduated in Natural Science from the Madras Christian College, was for some time in charge of Botany in the St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry. He left the job to take to profession as a portrait painter and was practising in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. At Singapore, was also editing "Peace," the official organ of the International Buddhist Union. A good student of Buddhism, Hinduism and Christianity, his faith in inclining strongly towards Budhhism. He is also a student of Astrology, Palmistry and Ayurveda. Although a portrait painter by profession, his innate aptitude is for idealism and mysticism both in painting and in poetry.

The translation of his poem is prefaced by Mahakavi Vallathol, the greatest living Malayalam Poet.

He says that the possibilities of pictorial Indian Art are still to be explored.

NEON SIGNS:

How They Are Manufactured

(By NAGESH D. BANAVALIKER, L.E.E.)

III.

The Neon sign starts its life from the manufacture of tubes and this process is undoubtedly an interesting one. In the beginning a lay-out or a drawing (of the completed job) or of the job to be executed is done in the reverse on a sheet of stiff brown paper or on any other paper which can stand the high temperature of the melting glass. The reason for making the lay-outs in the reverse is that the tubes are bent so that their faces are flat, all the returns being kept back and the bender has to lay his tubing face downwards on the lay-out. Glass tubes are manufactured generally in canes 5 ft. long. The bending of these tubes is done by means of Bench Burners, which are fed with gas and compressed air in the case of soft glass; when hard glass as Pyrex is used, bending is carried out by the help of gas and oxygen.

Washing Department

When the tube is bent to the required form, it is sent to the Washing Department where the tubes are washed in a large lead-lined tank with dilute acid and rinsed with distilled water. These washed tubes are dried subsequently by hot air. The washing process of the tubes should be executed with the utmost precaution as the quality of the colour and the life of the tube depends upon it.

These dried tubes are then taken to the "Electrode Bench" where the two ends of the tube are sealed with two electrodes. These electrodes consist of a cylinder of metal housed in a glass tube 4" long and up to twice the diameter of the glass of the rest of the sign. When the electrodes are sealed on, a small length of tube at its outer end is also sealed and the tube is sent to "Pumping Room."

Pumping Room

Two stage—rotary oil-sealed type pumps are generally used in the pumping department. The pump consists of two pistons which revolve eccentrically inside two cylinders the diameter of which is appreciably greater than diameter of the pistons. The front cylinder connects with the tube to be pumped and the rear cylinder connects with the atmosphere through a spring valve The pump is rotated by means of a motor. Air is sucked through the inlet tube into the front cylinder and is forced along a passage connecting the front and rear cylinder. In the rear cylinder a similar In the rear cylinder a similar action is obtained except air which is sucked in through the connecting passage and therefore that which is expelled from the front cylinder. This air is then expellel from the rear cylinder through the spring-loaded non-return valve.

All moving parts all in the form of a unit immersed in a metal case filled in the vacuum oil in order that an effective seal may be secured The inlet to the pump i.e. the tube to which the vessel to be evacuated is connected projects above and clear of the oil. The non-return valve is immersed in the oil and the escaping air bubbles through into the atmosphere.

Ageing Department

Moisture is extracted by means of a dehydrating Trap in the feeding line connecting the pump. The object of pumping system is:—

(i) production of a hard vacuum (ii) elimination of gases from the glass and electrodes when the tube is evacuated, the pump trap is closed whilst it is still warm and the tube is allowed to be filled with about 10 m.m. of neon gas. The tube is then sealed. Then it is sent to Ageing Department. After the tubes have been filled with gas they should be run for a short time before being dispatched. By ageing it is meant that the tubes are allowed to settle down to their proper working colour and conditions. It is carried on best by running the tubes very low so that a slight flicker is present. Ageing is essential in the case of Blue and Green tubes and in such cases a small quantity of mercury is also added.

The neon bender does not work according to scale but to full-sized template. The number of sections in which a sign is divided depends upon the exigencies of the job. With 11/12 m.m. tubing the length of the section would be from 5 ft. to 6 ft. Capacity of the pumping plant sets a limit also. Neon signs are generally made of, from the glass of the following kinds. (i) soda glass (ii) lead blases, (iii) Borocilicate. Soda and Lead blass tubings are bent by the acid of cool gas while silica glasses are bent by the help of oxygen and coal gas the latter being extremely hard and tough.

Electrodes

The most important component of neon sign is the Electrode. Because the performance and life of the tubes depend upon it. If the gas is at atmospheric pressure, a very high voltage is required to start a discharge and such discharge would take in the form of a spark and not in the form of a glow. The material of the electrodes must be electrolytically pure otherwise there will be an eruption during the life of the tube and harmful gases will be present which will interfere with the degree and consistency of the illumination and shorten the useful life of the sign by impairing the vacuum. One method of ensuring pure metal is to melt it in a vacuum furnace through which hydrogen is caused to pass. This prevents the oxidation of the material and the separating out of oxidising agents. To conclude electorate must be structurally rigid, connection of leading. In wire to the electrode "Shell" should be good electrically and also sealing to the foot.

Transformers

To operate a neon sign a very high voltage is required. This voltage amounting to 10,000 volts is required to start the discharge and a smaller voltage is required to maintain it. Hence, step-up transformers of ratio. 1.40 are generally used, as

In the case of a transformer,

$$\frac{\text{Primary Turns}}{\text{Secondary Turns}} + \frac{\text{Primary Voltage}}{\text{Secondary Voltage}} + \frac{2/0}{10000} + 1/40$$

If the secondary current—30x40 equal 1,200 milliamperes—1.2 amperes. Though a voltage of 10,000 volts is required for starting discharge a voltage of 7,000 volts is required for maintaining it. Moreover, the neon transformer works at a low power factor—0.5 lagging. Hence it is essential to raise or improve the power factor to save the watts lost or increase the useful power of the transformer. Hence to improve the power-factor, condensers of 10 to 15 m.fd. capacity are used in parallel with the supply to the transformer, in the case of 250v. 50 cycles supply for a transformer of about 10,000 volts open-circuit and secondary current being equal to 25 milliamperes.

Life Of A Neon Sign

Average life of a Neon Sign can be said to be equal to 3,000 Hrs, this number being an economic one some lasting less and some more hours than this number. 3,000 Hrs are equal to roughtly 2 years of average sign lighting hours. However, there are a variety of factors which can contribute to the shortening of the life of the tube.

(i) Manufacturing faults,
(ii) Installation faults.

(iii) Lack of thoroughness in cleaning the tube and electrodes during pumping and filling

(dv) Pressure of the filling gas must be upto a predetermined value, and in the manufacture of neon signs all these defects must be dealt with the utmost precaution.

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GOAN SEAMAN

His Life Is One Of Continued Self-Abnegation

(By NEVES FERNANDES)

It seems a great pity that amongst the several thousands of Goan seamen that are at present employed in His Britannic Majesty's Naval Service or the British Merchant Marine or are unemployed, there is not one who has been able properly to voice their sentiments and legitimate grievances. The protection of the Goan seamen's interests must undoubtedly be their own responsibility, but a Goan who has had time to study and penetrate into their (seaman's) economic conditions and the economic conditions of that little spot of land which is not even allotted a spot on the Globe's map—GOA—cannot but come to one conclusion and that is that the Goan seamen have done and are still doing for their country more than any one else.

It is not a simple undertaking to present a clear picture of the economic effects of Goan seamen on the large canvas of Goa's life. To be able to visualise this, one has to survey the whole series of events that occur from the moment a Goan seaman departs from his paternal roof in Goa and enters sea life as a "general servant" on a small Naval Sloop or a coasting cargo steamer. We shall reserve for another occasion the detailed life of a Goan seaman on the high seas. For the moment, enough if it is said that the seamen's life is one of continued self-negation and that it is, therefore, looking broadly, a very noble life, indeed, which those at shore would be loth to adopt even if they were forced by circumstances to do so. The brethren on shore would be loth to go to sea not because sea life is dangerous or inconvenient, but because the shore bethren have not cultivated and nursed in themselves the most important dogma of the Christian religion sacrifice.

The seamen have to live a life away from their wives and children, away from their parents and friends, away from the several comforts which their brothers on shore enjoy and they have to be content with receiving belated mails and home news. It is the self-denial that makes the seamen float on the high seas, pregnant with home thoughts, day in and day out, year in and year out, always breathing the salt-charged air through their fragile lungs. They are deprived of the many essentials of life-giving properties, because the nature of their duties are such that makes it impossible for them to live otherwise With an occasional break at a foreign port, the seamen nourish themselves on iced or cold storage food products and we all know for ourselves what must be the results on the health of these unfortunates. We who live on shore amidst our friends and relations, not to mention of all the modern comforts, seldom pause to reflect what our brothers at sea are faring and, such being the case in actual life, it is next to impossible to appreciate the sufferings of the unemployed seamen with that force and zeal that is demanded of us. Or else the fate of the Goan seamen to-day would never have been what it is. Their case is like that of the unwanted baby that is being passed on from one hand to another until now, when the time has arrived for this same baby to slip through and fall on the pavement to breathe its last.

A Hereditary Calling

The sea life amongst Goans has been handed down from father to son and from son to grandson and so on for centuries. They have thus educated themselves and thereby specialised in the art of life at sea. To many whose best summers have already been spent on waters, to be now suddenly and abruptly thrown on the rocks to find a living under conditions directly at variance with those obtaining with sea life is not in keeping with the good sense of the British Merchant Marine and we fondly hope that a more humanitarian way will be discovered to deal with the problem.

Their Hard Life

During the past few years the world's shipping and the British shipping in particular has no doubt suffered heavy losses owing to trade depression and, one could not look, without tears, at the many steamers that had been laid up alongside the biggest industrial towns of the British Isles. In the case of passenger liners the owners, much against their desire and traditions, had to reduce the saloon and catering crews (mostly if not wholly Goans) to half and even to one third the usual strength. This meant double work and duty to those that were retained in service. The cabins or sleeping berths of a passenger liner have all to be maintained spotlessly clean, irrespective of whether they carry passengers or not. The scrubbing, polishing of brass and silverware, washing up, arranging and re-arranging that has to be done "daily" by a member of the saloon crew has to be actually seen to be appreciated.

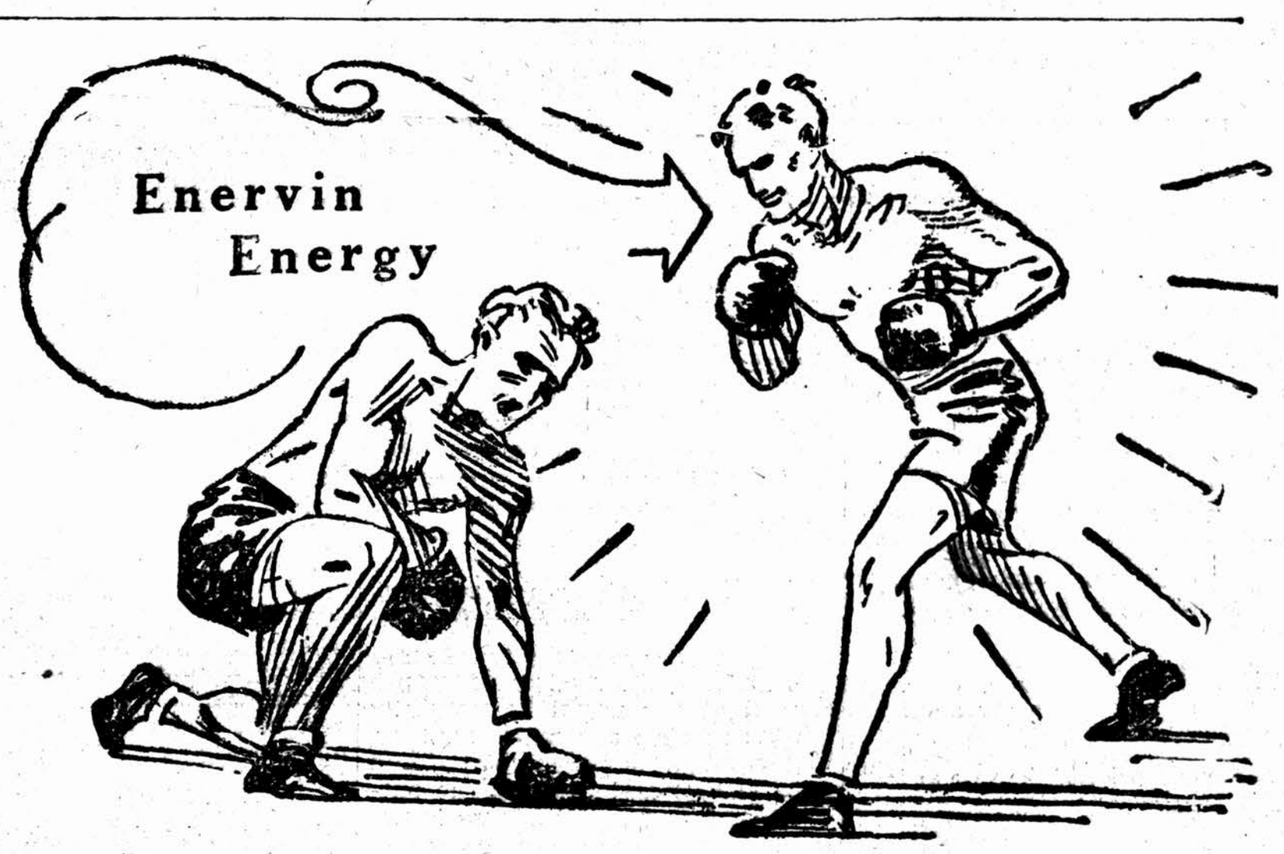
And yet these Goan seamen that were constantly overworked due to short staffed crews loyally and ungrudgingly maintained their high traditions in carrying out their duties to the entire satisfaction of their superiors. And in doing so, they actually co-operated with the shipowners to tie things over at an emergency call when economy was the watchward in every department of the marine service. Sight should not be lost of some of the ship-owners who felt grateful to the Goan seamen and their appreciation was at once translated into action whereby arrangements were made for the unemployed or the discharged crew to be given an opportunity "to sign on" in rotation as vacancies occurred. With this in view it is unlikely that the British shipowners that have shown sporting attitude and sympathetic consideration to the Goan seamen for so many centuries will be carried away by groundless propositions that may have emanated either from sources devoid of sense of responsibility or from ignorant quarters

Their War Services

The services rendered by the Goan seamen during the World's conflagration of 1914-18 are too well known, both in official and unofficial circles. At Tilbury, Essex, England, the Goan seamen have raised a memorial to their countrymen who lost their lives in the service during the dark years 1914/18. The dedication on the tablet runs thus:—

"This memorial is erected by

(Continued on page 38)



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"YOUR MOTHER OR YOUR WIFE WHO COMES FIRST?

(Continued from page 16)

does she part with those clothes—that her only child might not feel the cruel cold; might not die of exposure! This is not a poet's imagery, nor the vision of an idle visionary. Perhaps, at this very moment, this drama of supreme self-sacrifice is happening: perhaps at this very minute, a mother is sacrificing her life and her everything for her child. Therefore, if I have to make a choice between my wife and my mother, I unhesitatingly vote for my mother.

And I can do this without disloyalty to my wife. "When a man takes a wife, he does not renounce his mother" said the great Napoleon. Mankind, I feel, has not given the share that is due to the motherhood of the world. We talk too much of the wife and the sweetheart, of the lover and the beloved. We glorify the greatness of deeds martial; and yet we are blind to the far more nobler, and far greater heroism, of the woman who would cheerfully sacrifice her everything for her child.

I was once, some years ago, roving on the Nile with an Egyptian, his wife and mother. "God forbid," I said, "but should the boat capsize, whom would you try to save, your mother or your." He did not let me complete my sentence. "My mother, of course," he said quickly. "Alla's kingdom is great, and women are plentiful; yet a person has but one Mother!"

K. R. DAVER.

Bombay.

MY WIFE & I AND HANG THE WORLD

I am not married . . . . . yet! . . . . in the realm of fancy . . . . two faces lean on my shoulders. On one is the fresh bloom of life; on the other gradual decay . . . Of one I am the flesh of her flesh, the spirit of her spirit; of the other the very essence of life and happiness. The stronger magnet, ... maternal love, has no parallel likewise, true love though rare, is unparalleled Mother claims our devotion and love as does our wife and the man is between two fires.

Wife . . . ., yes; an unusual affection awakened in her bosom, making our ownselves a part and parcel of her life's happiness, obliges us for ever. Have we not estranged her maiden love from her dearest kins, just to follow us, to be ours in life and death, to make us happy? And then, when she is ours, can we brook to find her withering for want of our love? Are not husband and wife one? Well, this sweet cherub, the mother of our children, has a far better claim on our cordial affections than has our mother.

Love to mother is a mixture of veneration and devotion, a respect due to what is superior to us. That to our wife, is the gush that sprouts from our heart, which makes us consider life useless without reciprocation of that singular affection. To a wife, what is life after all, without love?

My wife and I, a garrulous baby, a cosy room . . . . . there is nothing in the world better. Mother too had felt it and, had, left her parents for her husband . . . . .

DE M. MASCARENHAS.

Pangim.

THE MYSTERIOUS PRICES TAG

MRS. NELL NEOGAM dropped into the gift shop to purchase a vase for her living-room table. On examining the price tag, she noticed the letters IUN and in parenthesis, CEO. Her curiosity aroused, she asked the salesman what these letters signified. He explained that IUN was the cost price of the vase and

CEO, the profit he was supposed to realize on it. By adding the two together, he obtained the retail price, which he estimated to be $9.36.

Mrs. Neogam bought the vase and, with a woman's curiosity to know what sort of a bargain she had made, spent the whole afternoon studying the price tag. She found that the dealer had made his price code by numbering the letters of his first name to correspond to the digits from 1 to 9.

Can you tell the dealer's name?

(The solution will be given on Sunday next).

MARITAL LAW IS GOD'S LAW

Decidedly and undoubtedly, the wife must be given the first place in every home. It is a natural law, ruled by God; all who break this law, must suffer its consequences.

The world is suffering to-day on account of the violation of this 'first' Law of God, viz.:—Marital law of nature. The observance of this law keeps the entire universe in sway and hence, it must be obeyed.

Christ himself, showed us an example of the observance of this law of nature, by performing his very first miracle at the marriage feast of Canaan and later, by instituting the Sacrament of Matrimony saying. "What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder."

If mankind were only to observe this great primary law of nature then filial law would be naturally observed in an automatic manner. The conflict between filial and marital love and duty is the outcome of jealousy. Jealousy is not love.

Love one another as commanded by Christ and the problem of filial and marital in every home would be solved automatically by mankind and as for this eternal problem of "mother or wife— who comes first?" the answer is 'wife'

MA LAW.

Moghalsarai.

KEEP MOTHERS AT A DISTANCE

There is and can be no philosophical argument whatever for a man to hurt the feelings of his mother in favour of his wife or vice versa. There is no such thing as a middle course to navigate through these two extremes. There is and can be no fixed laws to foster their mutual understanding or promulgate their harmonious dwelling. One and only one course is open viz. that of reason of forethought, of premeditations to avert disasters frequent quarrels, tragic partings, bitter words; and scandal.

What then should a man contemplating matrimony do, how, when he, has acquired a partner for life, should he act, what are the duties of a married son to his mother, what is the mother's position in the new home, has she a right to live therein? And woe to the deluge of questions the jabbering tongues of men may utter, questions easily formulated, conveniently asked, but answered with difficulty. The easiest way for all to follow would be to live separate in peace and harmony. Mothers living with their married sons are proved to infringe the law of liberty. (I mean the wife's freedom). And a wife does not easily tolerate surveillance, the least of a mother-in-law. Hence dislike ensues; and dislikes lead to hot words and hot words lead to quarrels. The poor husband finds himself in a dilemma. He confronts two women: one to whom he owes his very existence, one who tended him during his youth, who nourished him in sickness, and the other womanly affectionate, a loving partner tied to him by the sacred bonds of matrimony.

How can he deal with the situation, how must he act save either to sever sweet maternal connections or exert brutal force on his spouse either of which actions is enough to sow the seeds of discord and ruin?

Therefore, young men beware! Keep mothers at a distance, not through lack of love or filial devotion but the better to prepare for a tranquil abode. Of course, we have to deal with bad wives also, who are a constant menace to our own mothers and make us act harshly by them through their wanted cunning but in the majority of cases the mothers-in law are blamed and rightly so. A peaceful dwelling is a natural consequence to peaceful severance from our near and dear ones.

OGER SENGA.

Bombay.

WIFE'S RIGHT TO RIFLE HUSBAND'S TROUSERS

A wife's right to rifle her husband's trouser pockets and retain any treasure trove she finds there has been upheld by a judge in the Brooklyn court.

Even if the couple are not on friendly terms the wife is legally justified in looting her spouse's notes and loose change.

This ruling was given by Judge Algernon Nova in dismissing an indictment for grand larceny against a woman who was accused by her husband of stealing £100 in dollars from his pockets.

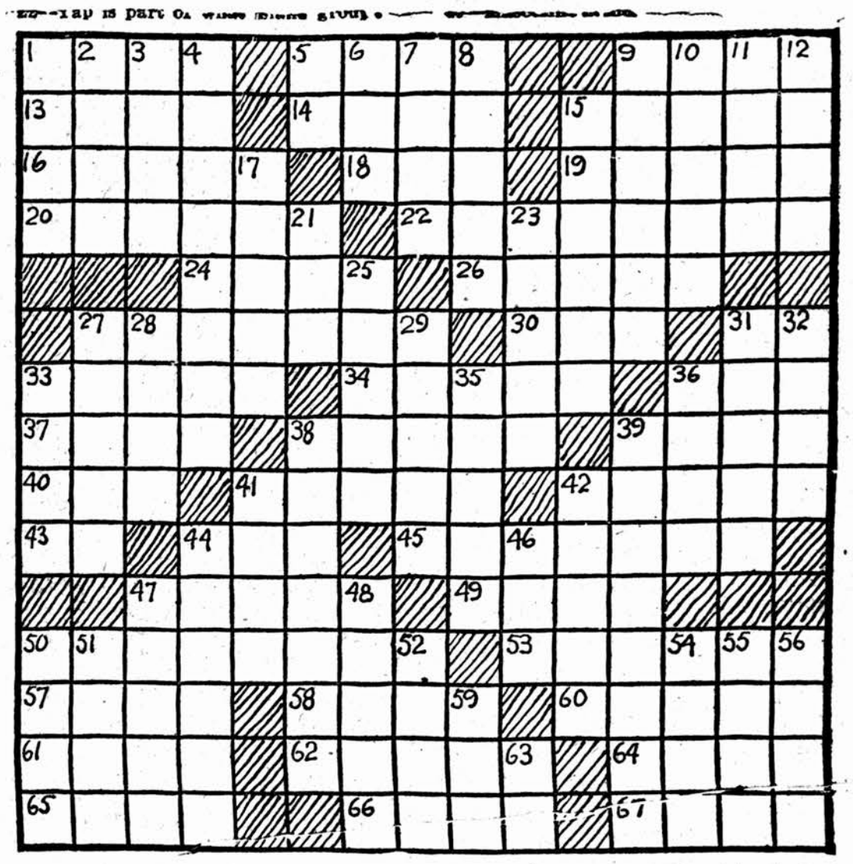
The couple had separated, but had gone on a picnic in an effort to patch up their differences. The party was convivial and the husband alleged that his wife picked his pockets while he was under the influence of alcohol.

When he discovered his loss he abandoned his attempts at reconciliation.—"News Chronicle"

Cross-word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Let it stand.
5—River in Germany.
9—Beverage.
13—What is the most important city of northern Brazil?
14—Take advantage of.
15—Settle.
16—Prone to imitation.
18—Large.
19—Young owl.
20—Tool for shaping holes.
22—Yap is part of what island group?
24—Dry.
26—Narrow roads.
27—Who opened a box containing the blessings of life?
30—Spread for drying.
31—Depart.
33—In what city is the Sorbonne?
34—Chemical compound.
36—Tin receptacle.
37—A coin of British India equal to about two cents.
38—Tardier.
39—Masculine.
40—Masculine name.



41—The Black Forest is found in what state of Germany?
42—Husbands or wives.
43—Exists.
44—Cooking utensil.
45—What baritone and actor created the title role of O'Neill's "Emperor Jones": Paul ——?
47—Thumps with a resounding blow.
49—Tracks worn by wheels.
50—What Italian troubador poet was immortalized by Robert Browning?
53—Appeared.
57—Eager.
58—Elongated fish.
60—Trap.
61—Decline.
62—Barks shrilly.
64—Ireland.
65—Winter vehicle.
66—Compensates.
67—Examination.

VERTICAL

1—Box scientifically.
2—Narrow woven band.
3—Assam silkworm.
4—What island state is separated from the Australian continent by the Bass Strait?
5—Supposed hynotic force.
6—Confer knighthood on.
7—Narrative poem.
8—Royal.
9—Carried along on wheels.
10—Who wrote "The Dance of Life"?
11—Level.
12—Network.
15—Earlier.
17—Flocks.
21—An element in many geographics names.
23—Appraiser.
25—Fear.
27—Sections of a glass window.
28—River in Italy.
29—Flower.
31—The works of what Greek physician were for centuries the foundation of medical science?
32—Numbers.
33—Dialect descended from Sanskrit.
35—Male voice.
36—Famous Roman statesman.
38—A steam-driven model airplane designed by what scientist in 1896 accomplished the first sustained flight?
39—What French musician composed the opera, "Thais"?
41—Cause of ruin.
42—Measures out
44—Cushioned.
46—Vehicle.
47—Strong saline solution.
48—Slumber.
50—Tools with toothed edges.
51—Egg-shaped.
52—Bulging earthen pot.
54—Female of the horse.
55—Goddess of discord.
56—Slight depression.
59—Discover at a distance.
63—Ocean vessel (abbr.).

Problem Of The Feeble-Minded

(Continued from page 12)

portion and indeed it needs an all India act as envisaged by Col. Hill. He feels that the right place to discover a potential feebleminded is the school. It would certainly be an ideal state that would bring into existence such a machinery for the benefit of society but it will be sometime before such an ideal will be achieved. So long as the schools are run on business principles, so long will this concept remain an ideal in the mind of the thinking public. We will also have to train a vast body of teachers with special aptitude to work on such problems of children, but the existing conditions in schools with the salaries offered them are hardly alluring. Our present and the most urgent need is a bill that will make the existing cumbrous machinery extremely facile.

If at present a man has to be sent to a mental hospital, he has first to be certified by medical practitioners and then produced before the Presidency Magistrate to prove that he is really insane. To be proved as such the man must pass beyond the incipient stage and this is the stage in which society must try and fight the scourge. There is therefore immediate need of an Incipient Insanity Bill drafted on the same lines as in European countries with modifications suiting Indian conditions.

As for thyroid extract, it has never been claimed that it can cure a man of his mental deficiency although it might act as a palliative. The patient is obliged to take the extract for his life time. Gates relying on Berman states that "as early as 1891, sheep thyroid was administered to a woman with myxoedema. The symptoms disappeared but she was obliged to continue taking thyroid extract until her death in 1919." Thyroid is also prescribed for cretin babies. They are found to thrive on the same, undergoing a remarkable physical and mental transformation to normality during its administration. It should be the business of the State to see that such an important medicine is made cheaply available to the needy public.

PROBLEM OF INCURABLES

The above discussion leaves out the larger problem of the incurables. Many of the feebleminded owe their defect to some aberration of the controlling genes for various reasons in the parental germ-plasm or to some accident or disease during the period of conception. It is difficult to distinguish persons who are feeble-minded, per se, from those who are hereditarily so, without proper genealogical records. Even if we have them, it would be folly to allow a single feebleminded person to procreate his kind basking in the comfortable belief that he may be the product of an accident or disease and may, therefore, not hand down his defect to his progeny. There are reasons to believe that if a feebleminded has arisen out of an apparently good stock, that stock itself may be defective in many other respects which may be hereditary and a predisposition to feeblemindedness may be inherited. We have seen above that alcoholism, trauma, drug-adiction, syphilis, together with lack of parental care and others are some of the causes that make the feebleminded.

These in themselves to a certain extent have a hereditary basis and if we wish to do away with feeblemindedness from a community or a country, these defects cannot be overlooked. All such stocks with cognate deleterious defects must also be considered vis-a-vis the problem of the feebleminded. Were we to control the matings of such persons, we can find out the true hereditary feebleminded from those who have acquired such a character. But the span of life of the experimenter is shorter as compared to that of the experimented, the period of puberty and of procreative tendency is also large and there are various other difficulties that beset controlled breeding.

Under the circumstances we must consider all the feebleminded as a class by themselves and treat them accordingly. For a long time to come the services of the geneticist and of the psychiatrist will have to be requisitioned by society to find, fix and weed out these undesirables. First and foremost requirement is a proper legislation. That undoubtedly small class comprising the idiot and the imbecile falling below the age of 5 under the Binet-Simon Measuring Scale of Intelligence is totally incapable of reproducing its kind but, according to Gates, it is not uncommon to find parenthood with a mental age of seven or eight years. This makes the problem all the more severe.

Insanity manifests itself in many forms and it is connected with a large class of hereditary phenomena. Davenport aptly remarks, "If the word epilepsy is a wardrobe then the word insanity is a veritable lumber room including a great variety of mental diseases..... Care of such people in sanatoria and institutions would and does entail a tremendous cost in all the civilised states and eugenical action is now amply warranted. Crew suggests endowment of funds to such people for their life if they promise to remain 'chaste and celebate.' But it is impossible to expect them to remain chaste if at all celebate. A large class of the sexually immoral are feebleminded, paupers and prostitutes form a bulk of them, persons who are ignorant of the mores, of what society expects of them. They are totally incapable of visualising the consequences of their deeds and of holding their own against an organised society. It is dangerous to allow such persons to propagate their kind unchecked. Educational technique such as is available in special institutions has done very little good. It is the experience of the workers in that direction that it is not possible to take the mentally deficient a stage further than a particular point beyond which they cannot go.

METHODS SUGGESTED

To meet this problem various ways and means are suggested. Some of them are as under:—

1. To allow the feebleminded to marry a pure normal and then allow their progeny to marry into a stronger strain.

This will wipe out the feebleminded strain for some time but it will go under only to reappear as soon as it meets another such feebleminded person. Thus the problem remains.

2. To prevent the feebleminded, the drunkards, the epileptic, the insane, the offenders against person and sex, paupers, criminals, vagrants and such other persons from marrying persons of their own ilk by segregation for a period of a generation during their reproductive period.

This however cannot prevent clandestine meetings and the problem remains. Crew suggests differential treatment for creatures of circumstance and of organic inheritance, which of course is not without some force.

3. Those who are suspected as carriers may be allowed to marry, inter se, thus facilitating separation of the normals from the feebleminded by means of Mendelian segregation. As seen before we will however have a mixture of homozygous and heterozygous normals and such can only be found by further controlled breeding. A large scale drive can alone make this possible or else we must be prepared to meet with failure, thus again the problem remains.

STERILISATION

4. After considering the above we are confronted with that abominable and yet so useful a word, 'sterilisation.'

It can only prevent a person from procreating but not from gratifying his desires. Thus that dreadful scourge, venereal disease, still stands the chance of being propagated by these individuals and a part of the problem remains. Says Crew, "The difficulty arises in the fact that sexual libido is not extinguished by such operative interference."

5. The last recourse now therefore left to society is the surgeon's table. Rendering a feebleminded person totally incapable of mating will not deprive society of anything.

If this is done, the matter is simplified. We will only have the problem of the carrier to be dealt with. The process will of course be very slow and to reduce the ratio of the feebleminded from 1 per 100,000 to 1 per million, something like 684 generations will be required. U.S.A. has tried to meet this problem by a sound organisation. East had at one time computed the feebleminded in U.S.A. to be 3 in a thousand and carriers at 1 in 14. Punnet put them still higher and computed that to reduce the proportion from 3 in a thousand to 1 in 100,000 will require 250 generations or about 8000 years by segregating or sterilising those who show it (Gates).

STATE MUST ACT

Such computations make the problem all the greater and call for a still more urgent action. A beginning must be made whether or no the problem is big, and it is only the State that can tackle such a problem. With proper legislation the State should establish a Eugenics Record Office on the same lines as at Long Island, U.S.A. which should act as a Clearing House for Heredity Data. And the sooner the better. Such a house can collect and collate data that will be useful to those intending to marry and help them select their mates. A big body of accurate and painstaking field-workers will be required. A geneticist is the complenmentary part of a sociologist and the State must encourage training of proper persons in this sphere. The writer has collected some data from a certain community and he has been little surprised to find the like tending to mate and beget their like a common occurrence. A particular family has so much spread its ramifications that it and others connected therewith contain a large number of the feebleminded including the epileptic and the insane. Such persons, inter alia, are creating a serious problem for the community in question which is very small and has lived for more than a millenium by in-breeding —the most pernicious type of breeding. But the problem for India is much greater. We look forward to a right move in the right direction.

In concluding this brief article, I may be allowed to say that for brevity's sake many a cognate point has not even been touched and I have to request the reader to take things broad-mindedly. The only desire on the part of the writer is to awaken an intelligent interest in the problem on the part of the public and if that is achieved, it will be a matter of satisfaction. It must also be understood that this article has mainly been written to punctuate and amplify the brief article of Lt. Col. Berkeley Hill for whom the writer has due deference.

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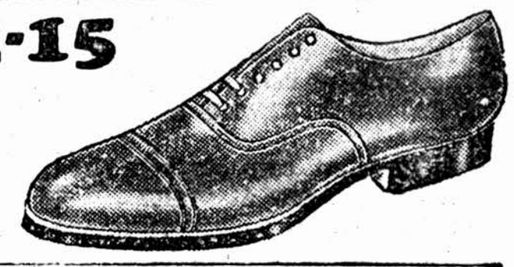

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Should Marriage Be Indissoluble?

It Is Neither Possible Nor Desirable That, In A World Where Everything Else Is Changing, Marriage Should Remain What It Was In Dark Ages

Earl Russell, who prefers to be known as Mr. Bertrand Russell, contributes the following interesting article on the subject of Divorce, to the "Sunday Express".

Married for the first time in 1891; no children. Marriage dissolved in 1921. In the same year married for the second time; dissolved 1935. One son and one daughter. Author of many books on science, philosophy, mathematics.

In regard to divorce, there are two questions, of very unequal importance, which I wish to discuss:—

First, in what respects is the present English law at fault?

Second, what circumstances justify a man or woman in seeking divorce while the law remains as it is?

The defects in the present divorce law are due to the fact that it has a theological basis which few people now-a-days accept.

Most of those who allow theology to decide their opinions are opposed to 'all' divorce, while those whose views are derived from considerations connected with this world, for the most part, hold that a marriage should be dissoluble on other grounds than "misconduct", as it is called.

WHERE WE PERMIT POLYGAMY

I have no wish to argue with those whose theology dominates their views on marriage, so long as they are content to apply their views only to those who are in theological agreement with them.

At present, we permit polygamy in the parts of the Empire inhabited by Mahomedans, and we permit register office marriages in England.

Since a register office marriage is not a sacrament, theological considerations are inapplicable to it and so long as it is permitted by the law, the grounds for its dissolution ought to be determined by purely secular arguments.

The fundamental defect of the present law is that it only allows divorce when one party has behaved in a way which, conventionally, justifies the extreme of resentment in the other party, and that adultery alone is considered to afford such justification for resentment.

This is doubly mistaken.

On the one hand, there are many reasons, involving no blame to either party, which make divorce desirable. On the other hand, there are forms of bad behaviour quite as fatal as adultery to married happiness, and, what is more, to the social utility of preserving the marriage bond.

INSANITY ENDS EVERYTHING

The law, like the sacramental theory, is based upon a too exclusive emphasis upon the sexual side of marriage.

Marriage involves, if it is to be satisfactory, children, companionship, and sufficient mental agreement to make co-operation possible.

A single unpremeditated and subsequently regretted act of adultery does not, in most cases, interfere so seriously with the purpose of marriage as childlessness does. Yet the former entitles to divorce, while incapacity to have children does not.

Insanity, when it is incurable, puts an end to everything in marriage except the legal tie. Yet, because insanity is not "misconduct", it is not a ground for divorce.

A husband and wife may each have important work which obliges them to live in different countries; or they may, after marriage, come to differ on matters of practical importance.

One may become a Communist, the other a Roman Catholic. In that case, even if they continue to respect each other, each will feel that the other is doing harm, and they will disagree completely as to the education of the children.

In all such cases the dissolution of the marriage may be the wisest course, in spite of the fact that neither party has done anything conventionally blameworthy.

In the case of insanity it is almost certain to be the wisest course. In the other cases, if the parties are agreed that they desire divorce, it ought to be possible for them to obtain it.

The refusal to permit divorce by mutual consent is based upon a brutal and primitive view of the most intimate of human relations.

What useful purpose can be served when two people who wish to part are kept together by force, that is to say by the knowledge that if they seek more congenial companionship they will incur obloquy, severe financial loss, and very likely the cessation of all professional earnings?

FOR GOOD OF CHILDREN

It is said to be for the good of the children that they should stay together.

Undoubtedly it is for the good of the children that they should continue to be happy together, but when happiness has ceased, enforced companionship is likely to generate hate, involving quarrels and embitterment, and making the worst possible atmosphere for children.

It would be far better that they should part decently with mutual respect.

The present law makes "collusion" a bar to divorce.

I come now to the cases in which there really is a guilty party, in some not merely conventional sense.

If the husband, or the wife, is an habitual drunkard, it is clearly not for the good of the children that the marriage should continue.

Opponents of divorce speak as if it were always bad for the children when the parents separate, and yet they must know perfectly well that this is not the case.

HOME SCENES THAT TERRORISE

What could be worse for children than the spectacle of their father returning home late at night in a drunken fury, brutally ill-treating their mother (if not them), and filling their inmost souls with a terror from which they will probably never wholly recover?

In well-to-do households children can be, to some extent, shielded from such scenes, but in working-class homes this is impossible.

Yet opponents of divorce always object, with especial vehemence, to measures making the expense not prohibitive for wage earners.

Cruelty and crime, like habitual, drunkenness, ought to be grounds for divorce. They make a man a bad influence on the children, and impossible as a companion for a decent woman.

To pretend that there is anything "sacred" or "holy" about marriage in such circumstances is as cruel as it is silly.

It is said that separation without divorce is enough in such cases.

But why should the right to remarry be denied?

It is obvious that separation without divorce is an encouragement to irregular unions, which, in the present state of public opinion, unless the parties are rich, almost always involve either deceit or considerable hardship, especially for the woman, who is, moreover, exposed to risks of ill-treatment by the man, from which, to some extent, the law specially praised by the old-fashioned moralists who still control the divorce law.

To sum up our discussion of the law, I should say that the reform most obviously needed is divorce for insanity, and next in urgency I should put divorce for serious crime or habitual drunkenness or gross cruelty.

Desertion is already a ground in Scotland, and should be in England also. But I think mutual consent, where it exists, is much the best reason, since it obviates the necessity for a fight and the temptation to trickery.

When two people both wish to be free they will whatever the law may say about collusion, arrange somehow to supply whatever evidence the courts demand.

If adultery is necessary, one of them will allow the other to prove that adultery has been committed.

When cruelty also was demanded of the husband, he would often arrange with his wife to strine her before servants.

How much more decent and honest the Divorce Court would be if mutual consent could be the

(Continued on page 27)

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A Page About Women

WORLD'S 10 MOST BLISSFUL PAIRS

A Miss Gives The Secrets Of Their Happiness

NEW YORK.

Elsa Maxwell, a leader of fashion, who organises lavish entertainments for bored millionaires, to-day gave her list of the world's ten most happily married couples. They are:

"The Maharajah of Hyderabad, because he has many wives and keeps them all happy;

"Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, because they are never seen in public with anybody else;

"Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh, because they lived together and fly together;

"Fannie Hurst, the novelist, because she lives in a separate house and still loves her husband;

"Alfred Lund and Lynn Fontanne, the actors, because they live and work together without jealousy.

"Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton Rice because he is a great explorer and Mrs. Rice is used to the comforts of home but still goes with him;

"Mr. and Mrs. Robert Montgomery, because he is a movie star and his wife hates movies and they never talk shop;

"Eugene O'Neill, the playwright, and his wife, Carlotta Monterey, because he never writes a play in which she appears as a character;

"Jascha Heifetz, the violinist, because his wife, Florence Vidor, thought enough of happy marriage to give up her movie career;

"Mr. and Mrs. Hoover, because only a happily married couple would break up housekeeping in the White House so charmingly."

P.S.—Elsa Maxwell herself is unmarried.—"News Chronicle".

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IS BIRTH CONTROL DESIRABLE?

The Society for the Study and Promotion of Family Hygiene offers, through this journal, a prize of Rs. 25 to be called the Margaret Sanger Prize, for the best essay on the subject of the desirability or otherwise of resort to artificial appliances to control the birth-rate. The award of this prize will be made by us in consultation with Mrs. Sanger.

A further prize of Rs. 10 will be awarded to the author of the second best essay received by us.

The essay should, in no case, exceed 300 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay and sent so as to reach the Office of this journal not later than 6 p.m. on 22nd December, 1935.

The result of the Competition will be announced in the "Sunday Chronicle" of 5th January, 1936.—instead of on 29th Dec., 1935, as originally announced, in view of the fact that the "Sunday Chronicle" of 29th Dec. will be a Congress Jubilee Number.

The Editor's decision in this competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N. B.:—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the "Sunday Chronicle" any or all of the essays submitted by the competitors.

He: "How marriage alters things!"

She: "Yes, I used to wait until mid-night for you to go home, and now I wait until mid-night for you to come home."

Iran Women May Unveil

Reza Shah Puts End To Age-Old Custom

Recent advices from Teheran, Iran, report that the Emperor, Reza Shah Pahlevi, has at last assented to the proposal that women be allowed to unveil. They are not required to do so, but no hindrance may be placed in the way of those who wish to discard the age-old custom of their land, writes Mr. Felix Howland in the "New York Times."

This innovation marks the end of the seclusion of Iran women and undoubtedly will be hailed as the beginning of a new era in their lives. Whether the unveiling will mean greater freedom, or merely the changing of one way of life for another, it is too early to say.

The veil, which in the West is generally considered to be an Oriental imposition upon women, was originally a symbol of rank and importance.

But in the East the veil came to mean for women much more than a mark of innocence and quality. Since the time of Mohammed it has been the symbol of a rigid separation of the sexes.

Though few foreigners who visit Iran realize it, women have always played a very important part in both the economic and political life of the country, even if they have not been in evidence socially. Women of Iran have always enjoyed a much better position than many of their sisters in Europe.

PRIVILEGES OF THE IRANIENNE

They have had, besides, privileges of other sorts. Their names are never uttered in public. One does not ask his friend how his mother, wife, sister or daughter fares; he uses some vague generality such as "I hope your ancestors are well" or "I trust there is no illness in your family." When an Iran woman goes abroad, she is shrouded in a black mantle that hides her figure and face.

Under such conditions the Iranienne is cloaked in tantalizing mystery. Thus every woman in this land of mystery may be fancied a paragon of beauty. From the vulgar gaze any lack of graces are mercifully hidden.

An Iranian woman's property is strictly her own, administered by her, and it never becomes that of her husband as in many countries of Christian Europe. If there is a dowry, it is the husband who gives it, not the wife. No man is entitled to marry who has not the means to take care of his bride. Fortune hunters get short shrift.

Marriage in Iran, as in all Moslem lands, is a civil contract. At the time of marriage the woman has always the right, which she has often exercised, of insisting that her husband should never take another wife. At that time also, she can stipulate under what conditions she might be divorced or ask for divorce, who would take the children and what alimony was to be paid. Although divorce was allowed under the old regime, it was rare.

1,300 TONS OF FACE POWDER

Women's Beauty Has Become England's Leading Industry

The beauty of Britain's women is now one of the country's leading industries.

More than £6,000,000—or about £125,000 a week—was spent on face creams, face powders, lipstick, scent, shampoos, and other cosmetics made in British factories in the past year, giving employment to many thousands of men, women and girls.

Fifty new factories in this trade have opened in the last few years. Products which used to come almost entirely from abroad are now being made in England.

Last year 1,300 tons of face powder and rouge and several tons of lip-stick were made in these British factories.

Nearly 4,000 tons of perfumed bath salts were produced.

VALUE OF OUTPUT.

Sixteen hundred tons of face and skin creams were manufactured. Eighty-six million fluid ounces of hair restorers and hair lotions were manufactured, as well as 400 tons of solid hair preparations.

Tooth paste and tooth powders totalled 4,000 tons.

Hundreds of thousands of gallons of perfumed spirits, eau de Cologne and other scent preparations were made.

The value of the chief items in the cosmetic and perfumery output of the British factories during the year was:

	£
Face powders and rouge	550,000
Other talcum and toilet powder	390,000
Tooth paste and powder	1,400,000
Shampoos	270,000
Face and skin creams	750,000
Bath salts	325 000
Hair preparations	1,000,000
Shaving soap	390,000

The output of the factories shows an increase each year.—"Sunday Express."

A Dream of Hallowe'en

THE night before Hallowe'en little Timothy Tootle had a dream which is realistically pictured in the accompanying drawing. He dreamed that while he was sweeping the floor a witch suddenly appeared before him and tried to frighten him with a jack-o'-lantern.

It seemed to Timothy that the old witch finally agreed to leave if he could name every object in the picture in which the letter B occurred. Timothy succeeded in doing so and his eerie visitor vanished and Timothy woke up.

How many objects have the letter B in their names?

(The solution will be given on Sunday next).

Indian Proverbs

They Convey Vivid Impression Of Anxieties, Troubles, Annoyances And Humours Of Daily Life Of People

Proverbs have interested many; but only the few have studied them scientifically and seriously. There are many collections of proverbs in all countries; but a mere collection soon loses its interest. The literature of proverbs has not escaped scientific nomenclature. "Paremiology" is the dreadful word! There are now well over four thousand books on proverbs: of these about a hundred and twenty relate to India and Ceylon. Proverbs have caught the imagination of even the most ancient authors; proverbs. indeed being, probably, as old as human speech, cannot have failed to interest the inquisitive and sudious of all ages. Plato, Artistotle and Theophrastus are believed to have made collections of proverbs and their example was followed by men of the middle ages such as Erasmus. Of late years proverbs have been scientifically studied. As one might expect, the Germans have been the most thorough in their treatment of proverbs. The Russians too have given them careful attention.

But in spite of study, the fact remains that we know little or nothing of the origin, dissemination and fate of proverbs, and not a great deal of their history. An examination of the proverbs of different countries does not help greatly, beyond showing that proverbs in one country generally have their counterpart, exact or modified, in other countries.

Ingredients Of A Proverb

Many attempts have been made to define a proverb. Germany's Borchart again 'takes the cake' which is certainly now a proverb! His definition, if ponderous, is inclusive. He says that a proverb is a saying current among the people which sets forth in thoroughly popular language, and with studied brevity, a truth acknowledge by all. They have also been defined as short sentences into which ife is compressed. 'The algebra of materialism, is a definition born of the selfishness and heartlessness of many proverbs. Risley states that 'the algebra of popular pessimism' would be nearer the truth. Lord John Russel is credited with the best definition. 'The wisdom of many and the wit of one.' It has been pointed out that to define a proverb by a proverb is a triumph of definition.

The essential ingredients of a proverb are brevity ('the soul of wit'), a bearing on the practical conduct of everyday life, and popular vogue. Proverbs must fit facts and periods of time, and should be guides in the conduct of life. Maxims are for the learned and cultivated—the 'high-brows'; proverbs are for the common man, in whatever grade of society he may be.

Proverbs relate generally to the village; they contain much that is frivolous; much that is the result of superstition; much that is absurd; much that is always or sometimes true, and much that is generally false. They are long-lived. They have survived the overthrow of empires; increase of knowledge only serves to prove the value of the best of them; the march of civilization does not affect them. They, apart from their use when consolation is needed, to save time. and circumlocution, give one an insight into human nature which will in much detail survive to the end of time. They exemplify customs and teach history, just as it done by Folklore, of which indeed, proverbs form a part.

It has recently been stated that Oriental proverbs involve widely different cultural spheres, and have, in general, very little in common with European, and of course, American proverbs. In a way, of course, eastern proverbs (the more modern, at least) do differ from western ones. But proverbs are the outcome of very ancient, even prehistoric wisdom. They started with almost the first spoken word and were old in the age of flints. Naturally, therefore many eastern and western proverbs are alike.

Indian Proverbs

Indian proverbs display the 'intelligence' of the Indian peoples and show what keen observers of life, character and nature they are. "No one indeed can fail to be struck by the intensely popular character of Indian proverbial philosophy and by its freedom from the note of pedentry which is so conspicuous in Indian literature. These quaint sayings have dropped fresh from the lips of the Indian rustic; they convey a vivid impression of the anxieties, the troubles, the annoyances, and the humours of daily life; and any sympathetic observer who has felt the fascination of an oriental village would have little difficulty in constructing from these materials of fairly accurate picture of rural society in India. The 'mise en scene' is not altogether a cheerful one. It shows us the average peasant dependent upon the vicissitudes of the season and the vagaries of the monsoon, and watching from day to day to see what the year may bring forth. Should rain fall at the critical moment his wife will get golden ear-rings, but one short fortnight of drought may spell calamity when 'God takes all at once.' Then the forestalling Baniya flourishes by selling rotten grain, and the Jat cultivator is ruined. First die the improvident Mussalman weavers (Jolaha), then the oil-pressers for whose wares there is no demand; the carts lie idle. for the bullocks are dead. and the bride goes to her husband without the accustomed rites. But be the season good or bad, the pious Hindu's life is ever overshadowed by the exactions of the Brahman—'a thing with a string round its neck' a profane hit at the sacred thread), a priest by appearance, a butcher at heart the chief of a trio of tormentors gibbeted in the rhyming proverb:—

"Is dunya men tin kasai,
Pisu, katmal, Brahman bhai,"
which may be rendered:—
Blood-suckers three on earth there be,
The bug, the Brahman and the flea."

(RISLEY).

Proverbs have been invented in many ways.

By simple, short, pithy and instructive sayings, repeated until they become proverbial. 'Live and learn' and 'No fool like an old fool' are English examples and 'An old person and a child are both alike' is an Indian one. (The English equivalent is 'Old men are twice children). Such proverbs are without metaphor. They are usually bold assertions containing a moral or obvious truth, though in a somewhat crude form.

The metaphorical (often very ancient) proverbs are the most interesting. They are often artistic in form and relate to a simple act or event. "Barking dogs never bite" and "You can lead a horse to the water but you can't

(Continued on page 31).

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SWASTIK TOILETRIES

ICE HOCKEY TRIUMPHS

Sports-World's Eyes On Next Year's Tournament

(By ALFRED KREMER)

The story of hockey is as old as history. It is fairly certain that the premitive (Red) Indian tribes of centuries ago engaged in a game in which they knocked a wooden ball about with crooked sticks. Ice hockey is naturally a much younger sport than ordinary hockey. During the seventeenth centuary, the first game of this type came into being among the youngsters of Holland on the many frozen canals and inland lakes. Wearing felt shoes or primitive Dutch skates, they knocked wooden balls across great stretches of ice, trying to place them between two posts. Strange though it may seem, the game of golf is supposed to have orginated in this knocking of balls across the ice.

In its development, however, ice hockey took the contrary route to that of golf. It developed first on land and was then transferred to ice, which was certainly the more natural progress. The first ice game of this sort was "Bandy", a game which is still popular in many sections to-day. "Bandy" is a very fast game, and extremely large ice surfaces are necessary for playing it, since the ball meets with little resistance on the ice and carries great distances. Finally through wisdom or accident the ball was substituted by a disk, which had the advantage of revolving on only one axis so that, although it could be shot across the ice with great speed, it did not fly entirely out of bounds. When the disk was introduced, players found it more effective to push it along the ice and then shoot it accurately at the goal rather than to drive or knock it in. The projectile could more easily controlled, and at the same time the player could skate rapidly while executing turns and pushing the disk from side to side.

Canada's Premier Position

Canada, the country of long, unchanging winters, is the homeland of ice hockey. There, along with lacrosse it is the national sport, and from Canada it has advanced and become popular through the world, even in the tropical countries. To-day, Italy for example, has rinks for ice hockey, and it is not necessary to travel to Canada to see this thrilling game with its tens of thousands of enthusiastic spectators.

Since its inclusion in the programme of the Olympic Winter Games in 1920, ice hockey has become especially popular as an Olympic winter sport, though Canada has constantly won the Olympic ice hockey championship. In 1920, it was the Winnipeg Falcons, in 1924, the Toronto Granites, in 1928, the Toronto Varsity Grand, and in 1932, the Winnipeg Hockey Club. The strongest team of the four was certainly the victor at St. Moritz in 1928. No European spectator who saw these matches has lost his unqualified admiration for this Canadian team. Such names as Trottier and Porter will not easily be forgotten. The Olympic victors were also world champions. Since 1930 there have been world championship matches each year and except for 1933 when America won the championship the title has always remained in Canada.

Switzerland has also played an important part in the European development of the game. The European Club Championships, which are held in Davos each year for the Spengler Cup, have shown not only that the competition is becoming more difficult, but that undeniable progress is being made from year to year. Austria and England, Czechoslovakia and Poland, Sweden and France, Switzerland, Hungaria and Germany, all evinced increasing interest for this new and popular sport. Just as the Spengler Cup is the most coveted among European clubs, so in the home of ice hockey is the Allan Cup which was donoted in 1908. The most famous Canadian clubs have shared the honour of possessing this cup during the 27 years of its existence.

During the recent years European interest has been concentrated on the Europe Cup. The teams competing for this trophy are classified into two groups, the winners from each group playing the final match. The Canadians and Americans play in different groups, and thus create interest for the sport of their homeland.

Ice hockey is an Olympic sport, and one of the most attractive sports on the whole Olympic programme. This game with the small disk is attracting the attention of the whole world because it develops strong, courageous, determined men, and in its grace and perfection provides a thrilling spectacle for the audience. The Olympic Ice Hockey Tournament in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, which will be played in the midst of magnificent surroundings, will certainly add a new impetus to the development of ice hockey.

THE ENCHANTED PAPER PELLET

THE amateur magician gives his spectators a small pellet of paper, twice the size of a pea, which he asks them to inspect. Someone is requested to place this pellet in the center of the conjurer's palm. His arm is bared to the elbow and he holds his hand far away from any part of his body. The performer now closes his fingers for a moment, and when they are opened, the pellet has mysteriously vanished. This action is repeated several times, the ball of paper vanishing and reappearing most mysteriously.

Before presenting the trick, the magician has secretly covered the third fingernail of his hand with beeswax, which is adhesive. The pellet of paper is placed in the hand near the ball of the thumb. The instant the hand is closed and the fingers brought to the performer's palm (fist fashion), the paper clings to the fingernail. Upon opening the hand, the magician must be careful to hold his hand at the proper angle, so that the paper will not be seen.

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The March Of Science

NO MORE CORROSIVE STEEL

American Metallurgist Invents Aluminium-Coating Device

Professor Colin G. Fink of Columbia University, whose chromium plating shines in millions of bathrooms, steps forward with a new metallurgical achievement. He has solved the problem of coating steel with aluminum—a problem that has perplexed experts ever since aluminum became commercially available.

The trouble with aluminum is the readiness with which a coating of oxide forms on its surface. Hence the difficulty of soldering aluminum. Unless that film of oxide is prevented from forming or is removed aluminum will not permanently stick to metal.

Professor Fink overcomes the difficulty by a special process. The trick lies in treating the steel with hot hydrogen. The gas breaks down any surface film of oxide that may form. After thus treating the steel Professor Fink plunges it into a bath of molten aluminum. Borax serves as a bond. Out comes a sheet, a pipe, a can, a mosquito screen, a coil for a toaster covered with aluminum that sticks.

INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES

The industrial possibilities of such a process are enough to make one open one's eyes with wonder. But Professor Fink is not the man to think that he is going to make the canners turn from tin to aluminum as a lining for their metal containers, or that the makers of copper fly screens may as well scrap their machinery, though it is quite possible that can and screen makers will use his process if they find it suitable for their purposes.

Anything of steel that needs protection from the corrosive effect of the atmosphere falls within the scope of the new process. Nails, steam radiators, steel girders for bridges and skyscrapers, steel plates for roofs—the list is endless.

You can bend a piece of aluminum-coated steel without cracking the coating. Paint will probably be frowned upon by the esthetes, at least, and this because aluminum can be dyed with both organic and inorganic dyes.—"New York Times".

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Blood Transfusion Can't Alter Race

Recipient Of Alien Blood Will Not Be Affected By Operation, Says German Professor

Professor Leffler, high functionary of the racial-political bureau of the National Socialist party, publishes a statement to the effect that any assertion that the racial character of the recipient of alien blood through transfusion can be changed by transfusion is sheer nonsense. Such a theory, says Dr. Leffler, is based on mental confusion due purely to the figurative use of the word "blood" in the sense of heredity.

The professor's declaration undoubtedly was inspired by the incident which occurred in the village of Niederlungwitz near Chemnitz, Saxony. It thus permits the narration of the incident itself, fully authenticated, all the more so because the victim of the incident is now out of Germany, self-exiled in Prague and for that reason safe from reprisals.

Early this year Dr. Hans Serelman of Niederlungwitz was sent to a concentration camp on the charge of "race defilement" brought against him by German physicians with whom his practice had come into competition. Dr. Serelman is a jew. The charge against him was based on the fact that to save the life of an Aryan patient the doctor submitted him to a blood transfusion and had given his own non-Aryan blood for the transfusion. Dr. Serelman, under examination, had to admit the fact. He admitted, moreover, it was not the first time that in an emergency he had done this.

IN CAMP SEVEN MONTHS

He was in a concentration camp for seven months. His treatment there was such that he attempted suicide. The attempt attracted some attention to his case. He was subsequently paroled.

However, the activities of his persecutors did not cease, and recently from circumstances brought to his attention by grateful patients he believed he was about to be sent back to the concentration camp. He left his family and fled to Prague and he is there now. All the patients who underwent blood transfusions by the doctor's sacrifice regained their health or the charges against him might have been more serious. Nevertheless, the charge stands. It is believed to have been the cause of Dr. Leffler's declaration.

OUR SUN IS A DWARF

"Star Census" Indicates Other Planetary Systems

Chances that forms of life similar to those on the earth exist elsewhere in the universe are held to have been considerably increased as a result of a new "star census."

This census, reported to the National Academy of Science at Charlottesville, Virginia shows that there is a larger number of stars resembling our sun than had been previously believed.

According to some observers the amazing increases recently made in the estimated number of the starry host heightens the probability that there are other suns with planet families in the same state of evolution as our own.

"GIANTS" AND "DWARFS"

Given equal conditions, similar results, such as the appearance of life, could be expected.

The stars are roughly divided into "dwarfs" and "giants," Most of those seen by the naked eye are giants and our sun is a dwarf.

Latest studies of the heavens, however, reveal many more dwarfs, and the census appears to indicate that, while the giants are concentrated in the neighbourhood of the Milky Way, the dwarfs increase in regions of the universe which are farther away, and reach 35 per cent. of the total.—"News Chronicle"

DUTCH SLAYHTER OF MILCH COWS.

The Dutch Government, it is learned, is considering the slaughter, of another 10,000 milch cows because of over-production of dairy produce.

PUZZLING RADIO RIPPLE

Experts Keep Watch On Atlantic To Locate Humming Noise

A peculiar type of interference, described by Post Office engineers as "a 120-cycle ripple," is puzzling wireless scientists in all parts of the world.

So unusual is the noise that it was agreed between British and American experts to keep a continuous watch on both sides of the Atlantic on the 20-metre wave-band.

The noise was first noticed in America last September.

"We have no definite views on the cause of the ripple," said a Post Office engineer, "but there is little doubt that it is of terrestrial origin."

Listeners with short-wave receivers may hear the interference as a peculiar type of low hum, on wave-lengths between 16 and 25 metres, superimposed on the carrier waves of broadcasting and telephone stations.—"News Chronicle."

PENNY-IN-THE SLOT BICYCLE STAND

Bicycle stands with a penny-in-the-slot locking device have been introduced in Berlin. A chain is attached to the stand and the owner of the bicycle needs only to insert the equivalent of a penny to draw out a key with which to lock up his machine in his absence. Bicycles so deposited are insured up to the value of 8 pounds.

Bicycle stands of this kind have for some time past been installed by big industrial concerns for the convenience of their employees, and the first public stand has now been erected at Wittenberg Place, close to Kurfuerstendamm, in Berlin's West End shopping area.

REACHING MOON IN 40 HOURS

10,000 Miles Per Hour By Rocket

Shall we ever fly at 10,000 miles an hour-

This question is asked in the first issue of a new magazine called "Science Review" (price 1s. monthly), which is just out.

"Theoretically," says a contributor, "subject to satisfactory fuel being found, a rocket ship could develop a speed of 10,000 miles per hour and more in a vacuum where it would meet with no resistance.

"With such a speed it would take about 40 hours to reach the moon.....

"At some stage of the journey, after the earth's atmosphere has been left behind, the rocket ship would have to attain a speed of 24,948 miles per hour in order to escape the gravitational attraction of the earth."

RAIN OF COSMIC RAYS

Positive Charge Theory Questioned

It is a sad week that does not reveal something new about the cosmic rays. So we are not disappointed to learn that the physicists who believe that the cosmic rays are composed chiefly of positively electrified particles—and that means pretty nearly everybody from Professor Arthur H. Compton down—may be wrong. It is bold Dr. W. J. Walke, now working in the University of California, who makes the announcement in Nature, the British scientific weekly.

According to Walke, cosmic rays must have rained on the earth during most of the three billion years of its existence. If these rays were predominantly positive it follows that the earth must have acquired a high positive charge by this time. But this also means that since like charges repel each other the earth must at some time have begun to drive positive particles away and to attract the negative ones. Eventually a balance would be established. At present we ought to find both positive and negative rays beating down upon us in equal amounts. The next step is experimental verification.—"New York Times."

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Labour Saving—a la Alphabet

A stitch in time saves nine. And it is quicker to darn a thin place than to fill in a hole. When there is a hole in a stocking, etc., covering it with a piece of fine net and darn over the net. For certain materials try this method: Smooth the frayed ends round the tear. Place a wee bit of material lightly damped with gum under the tear. Put a heavy weight on top until gum has dried.

"BRASSES"—including all the old-fashioned fittings that required daily cleaning—are out-of-date. Chromium plating can be applied to brass rails, etc. Or use glass door-knobs, enamelled taps, tiled curbs, etc. (And don't forget stainless cutlery).

CUPBOARDS galore so that the housewife can easily locate any article. Nail numbered lists inside the doors.

DUST CATCHERS—antimacassars, mantle-drapery, fringed shelves, etc., should be all banished.

ELECTRICITY can revolutionise house-work. Electric fires, stoves, irons, hair-dryers, etc

FLOORS are a problem—a scraper and a good door-mat are essentials. Unless there is a vacuum cleaner carpets cause a tremendous amount of work. Polished floors with a few warm rugs are to be preferred. Linoleum may be given a lasting polish, and will only need occasional dusting with a mop, if the following solution is applied; 4 ozs. orange shellac dissolved in 1 pint methylated spirits. Apply with a folded linen rag. Keep covered while the orange shellac is dissolving to prevent evaporation. Furniture has to be polished, too. To save work, rubbing, wring a piece of flannel out nearly dry in warm water before applying polish. Polish with a soft cloth.

GUESTS can be entertained to meals with ease, even where the woman of the house has little or no help, if a little forethought is used. For the more elaborate meals prepare, well in advance, etc., leaving only the main courses salads, cold sweets, grape fruits, to be served hot. (See also under T.).

HABITS of tidiness should be taught to children.

IRONING—When there are many articles, lay the sheets, pillow cases, towels, and other large articles flat under the ironing sheet. Then iron the smaller articles. The large ones will get ironed without individual attention.

JOBS—little jobs—are often put "on the long finger" and they mount up at an alarming rate. Keep a box, open, marked "Jobs to be Done." In it place a separate slip bearing a memorandum of each job. Put the box on a little hanging book case in the kitchen, which should also contain the current account books and useful cookery books.

KINDLING fires is a long task for some people. Keep a tin of paraffin in a safe place. Each night soak a cinder in it. In the morning place some paper in grate. Set the soaked cinder on top. Carefully cover cinder with small pieces of coal. Apply a light to the paper.

LAYING tables for large families or elaborate meals—avoid unnecessary walking by using a large tray.

METHOD is, perhaps, the greatest labour-saver of all. (See under C. J. L. and P.) Of course there should be a time-table of housework—mornings for doing out bed-rooms, etc. And a filing system for cuttings of recipes.

NEWSPAPERS spread on shelves? Never! Kitchen and pantry cupboards could be painted with white paint and a final coat of white enamel. Then a cloth rung out in soapy water will make them spotless.

OVERALLS for the housewife to work in, and for the children to play in.

"PLACE for everything ....."—labelled boxes for buttons, for paper and string, etc. And, of course, a medicine chest in a safe place.

QUICKNESS in window-cleaning Moisten a cloth with paraffin oil. Polish with dry cloth. (This also keeps flies away).

RUSH hours should be prepared for. Set the breakfast table the right before. It may be covered by a second cloth. And lay out all the ingredients for the meal.

SLATE and pencil—useful for jotting down groceries, etc., to be bought.

TRAYS and tea-waggons. A tray with covered plates of bread and butter and sandwiches may be prepared well in advance.

USED matches dropped on the floors! Place a jar above the gas stove (if you don't use a patent lighter) to hold the used matches. If you have gas in other rooms, jars should be handy there too.

VINEGAR used when cleaning metal work lessens the labour.

WASHING—Use the bag-wash system for some articles. Or buy a washing machine. Or at least use one of the many washing powders in which very dirty clothes can be soaked clean overnight. Washing-up of dishes, if tackled systematically, is less troublessome. And a plate-rack saves a lot of dish drying.

EXTREMES in labour-saving are to be avoided. Remember there should be comfort in the home. Don't do as the woman did who used to spread her rooms with newspapers and command her husband to step carefully from paper to paper.

YIELD—return for effort expended is increased by the use of labour-saving hints. Workers in the home should be given ample recreation. All the hard work should be done before the afternoon—and as much as possible done in the preparation of the evening meals. Maids should have a few hours free in the afternoon to do their own sewing or reading (or to take a walk if they are not go out that particular evening).

ZERO in house-work has been reached, according to Stephen Leacock. He says that woman's "work has been taken away. The machine does it. It makes the clothes and brews the beer. The roar of the vacuum cleaner has hushed the sound of the broom"—for those who are lucky enough to possess machines for house-work. And even then a house takes some managing. Leacock adds: "The vacuum cleaner can take the place of the house-wife. If cannot replace the mother. No man . . . ever drew his first lesson on manliness and worth from the sweet old-fashioned stories that a vacuum cleaner told."

—May Laverty in "Irish Press."

"Vacuum-Cleaners Can Replace House-Wives, But . . . Not Mothers"

SHOULD MARRIAGE BE INDISSOLUBLE?

(Continued from page 22)

avowed ground in all cases where it really exists!

As for the grounds which should influence an individual in deciding whether or not divorce is the best course, that is a private matter, as to which different people will feel differently; I can only say what I feel myself.

I do not think a husband or wife should feel tied to a childless marriage, if children are strongly desired and there is reason to think that they would result from a different marriage.

But when there are children divorce is a serious matter, only to be undertaken for grave cause.

I should regard as such a cause: intense dislike of either partner by the other; the other partner's having of children by another person; a serious love for another person, tested by time, and still felt to be worthy of great sacrifices.

Cruelty and habitual drunkenness, as things stand, are reasons for desiring divorce, but not for seeking it, since in order to seek divorce it would be necessary (contrary to the pretence of the law) to become the "guilty" party, and therefore to lose all share in the custody of the children.

So long as adultery is the whole test of "guilt", the fact that one's husband or wife is cruel to the children is an additional reason for avoiding divorce, since the court will usually give them to the "innocent" party, however, detrimental this may be to them.

WHEN A WIFE IS UNHAPPY

Thus, owing to the present state of the law, the very badness of a marriage may compel a husband or wife to go on enduring it.

Opponents of divorce, while emphasising the harm done to children by divorce, do not sufficiently recognise what they suffer through the continuance of an unhappy marriage.

If the wife is unhappy, she often, seeks emotional compensation in an exacting devotion to her sons, turning them into mother's darlings, prying into all their doings, and making them incapable of happy marriage.

In other cases, she makes an alliance with her daughters, telling them that men are brutes.

If the husband is unhappy, he may act in a similar way towards his children, or he may take to drink, or become listless and feeble, or, if he is a man of exceptional self-control, merely grow odd and unbalanced and faddy.

Neither husband nor wife, in a seriously unhappy marriage, will be as good a parent or as useful a citizen as each might be if new happiness were possible.

The unhappiness of the parents is much worse for the children than divorce would be.

If it breaks out into open quarrels, it is terrifying; if it is subdued, it gives the children a sense of painful mystery.

Most parents greatly exaggerate the extent to which they can conceal things from their children, and children are both troubled and estranged by the sense of a secret which they guess, but which is never mentioned.

Very often what appears to parents as consideration for the children is really unwillingness to abandon the pose of Olympian superiority and impeccability.

So long as parents are kind, it is all to the good that they should admit themselves to be human. If they do not, their children will either respect them excessively and fail to develop independently, or despise them as humbugs and become cynics.

Lifelong devotion between a husband and wife is an admirable thing when it occurs, but it is very uncommon among civilised people at the present day.

Civilisation makes our needs more complex and increases the importance of mental harmony as against mere sex.

It is neither possible nor desirable that, in a world where everything else is changing, marriage should remain exactly what it was in the Dark Ages.

LAKSHMI KAVACHAM.

Those who are suffering from poverty should wear this Talisman. By wearing this, financial difficulties will be relieved, and day by day progress will happen. Further decrease of worries through debts, union in family, success in attempted affairs, compromise with enemies, achieving success in all works, favour of authorities and many other beneficial results, will be had. Both merchants and professionists, by wearing this talisman, will have much progress in their profession. The wearers should state in their letters, their full name and approximate age

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Toward Better Health

COBRA-POISON FOR CANCER!

Tests Show Serum Can Be Produced Which Kills Deadly Cells

Snake venom and cinematography have been playing a leading part in the war against cancer.

Film records which took four to five months to make were taken of experiments with anti-cancer serum from rats.

These tests, which were described in the report of the British Empire Cancer Campaign, presented at the annual meeting at the House of Lords, have proved that it is possible to produce a serum which kills cancer cells without damaging normal cells, writes the "News Chronicle."

THE NEXT STEP

"The next important point, said the report, "is to find out if, and how, we can make use of this serum for the treatment of cancer in living animals. That is a problem we are making every effort to elucidate. Up to now we have met with success in the treatment of spontaneous and implanted tumours of mice.

"Of the former we can cure about 10 per cent, but we never can prophesy when we are going to be successful and when we are not.

"It seems almost certain that there is some unknown factor which sometimes works in our favour and sometimes does not. This is the point we have reached.

Further experimental work has been carried out at the Pharmacological Laboratory, Sheffield University, to determine the effect of snake venoms on cancerous growths.

These experiments are being made especially to test the action of cobra venom on the intact animal bearing cancerous growths, for the results obtained, says the report, suggest that it may be possible to retain the toxic action of cobra venom on cancerous tissue and at the same time to antagonise its other harmful effects on normal tissues by anti-venom serum.

QUALITY OF MYSTERY

Lord Reading, chairman of the Grand Council, in his survey he said that the study of cancer remained the most difficult of all the studies of disease. It held, indeed, a quality of mystery which, were the matter less serious, might be described as impish.

No sooner had a fact been established than another fact, apparently flatly contradictory, was placed upon record, with the result that investigators were compelled to set out in search of some new plane upon which contradiction might be resolved.

Lord Dawson of Penn remarked: "Though the problem of cancer remains immersed in darkness, that darkness is less dense than it was some years ago, and the peneration of the darkness is due to the gifted workers here and in the Empire, many of whom are supported by the campaign.

"If the work is persisted in, some day or other the problem of cancer, the cause of cancer, will be solved as the cause of that other fell disease, tuberculosis, was solved some years ago."

Blood Pressure

What It Is And When It Ought To Occasion Alarm

Normal blood pressure is between 110-140 Systolic, and 60-90 Diastolic. Any wide variation from this average constitutes either high or low blood pressure and means that something is not functioning properly.

Patients are seriously concerned when they are told they have high blood pressure, and are very much in a quandary as to the meaning of low pressure. The centre of interest is around high pressure, which may mean many things.

A constant systolic pressure of 170-200 should be investigated. Many factors may enter into its production. Sudden fright or excitement may send it very high, because under these circumstances, the adrenal glands throw out an excess of excretion, which contracts the blood vessels and stimulates the heart to greater action in preparation for fight or flight.

As soon as the alarm is past the pressure subsides. Arterio-sclerosis, certain forces of kidney disease, heart disease and brain conditions —anything that destroys the force of the heart action—will produce it.

Under diseased conditions the systolic pressure may be raised to 250 or 300 and the diastolic to 120 to 160. This high pressure places an unusual strain on the heart and blood vessels, and if not controlled in a reasonable time may cause rupture of some vessel in a vital organ or the brain. This will mean serious trouble, such as apoplexy, paralysis, angina pectoris, coronary thrombosis, obstructed circulation in the extremities, followed by gangrene and invalidism.

The result of strain and stress is destructive to well-being and possibly life. The form of pressure we hear least about is low blood pressure, and yet it is of great influence upon our welfare. A not uncommon occurrence is to have a patient come in, who has gone through a thorough physical examination and then been handed a typewritten report on the findings. Probably no diseased condition was found and no explanation of the findings given.

One paragraph may state low blood pressure or "Arterial Hypotension." These patients are pretty thoroughly frightened, because they do not know what it means.

Low blood pressure is the condition when it remains at 100 or below for systolic and 50 or below for diastolic. This low pressure is often present in depleting diseases, such as pneumonia, inflammatory rheumatism, tuberculosis, cancer, typhoid, diarrhoea, and following serious bleeding.

It always occurs in Addison's disease, in which there is a deficiency in the secretions from the adrenal glands. It may occur in slender persons who are underweight, but have no discoverable disease. They suffer from cold feet and hands, have intestinal indigestion, headaches and that tired feeling.

These persons tire easily, lack energy, and are always worn out. They have to drive themselves to carry on any occupation. They always feel below par and their energy and capacity for work does not allow them to compete with others of normal pressure.

But, this low pressure has its compensations. The individual with high pressure is always in danger that his usefulness and even his life may be curtailed at any time by accidents due to his excessive pressure. The low pressure individual runs no such risk. Unless complicated with other diseases, low blood pressure never causes death.—Dr. C. N. Chrisman, M.D., in "Montreal Gazette."

A new type of hospital operating room lamp, which casts no shadows, was shown at the 25th Annual Clinical Congress of American Surgeons, held last month at San Francisco.

"How can you prove you were not driving too fast?"
"I was going to the dentist.

WHEN OUR HEART GOES WRONG.

Complete Rest And Proper Diet Necessary

In youth few of us realise or appreciate our perfect health. We frivol youth away so that too soon the shadows of old age throw their lengthening gloom. The man who is sound in heart is fortunate because he has an efficient engine, which will keep on working even when the body is old.

A hard life does not always mean a premature old oge. Nervous strain has a more severe effect than muscular effort. The man who is putting through an important deal, or who has a responsible task to face, is whipping up his heart to do its best. The blood pressure becomes raised, the nerves are taut, and the brain over-active until the job is brought to a successful close. Then should come the moment of relaxation, the change of scene, and the valuable rest of mind and body.

The cravings of Nature, however, are too frequently ignored. The meal of high protein content. meat and wine, is consumed, whilst the digestive organs are still almost bloodless due to the sending of the blood to the brain. As a consequence indigestion follows, and so deterioration begins. The arteries contract and harden. the veins grow slack, and the bodily processes lose in efficiency.

Sometimes a sharp attack of pain in the chest or arms will give a warning that the nerves of the heart are not being properly supplied by those fuel producers, the liver, lungs and pancreas.

Complete change of scene and rest and relaxation are indicated at this stage. No further nervous effort should be made for some time, at least until all the warning symptoms have disappeared. Occasionally alarm is caused by pain in the region of the heart, which is relieved by careful attention to the diet, so that wind does not form in the stomach and so press on the heart, interfering with its action.

Taking meals dry, eating freshly cooked digestible food, and resting afterwards all help to restore physical tone. Excessive stimulants should be abandoned. Potatoes, pastry or food which ferments and causes gas formation should be avoided.—"News Chronicle."

"Raw Products" Competition.

Rs. 3,000 CASH PRIZES

Solutions must be submitted on our Entry Forms which will be found in the Sunday issues of 22nd and 29th December, 1935 and 5th January, 1936.

ON the auspicious occasion of the

Indian Congress Golden Jubilee

which will be celebrated with eclat throughout the country from 28th to 31st December, 1935, we have decided to

GIVE AWAY

Rs. 3,000

in cash by way of prizes to the successful entrants in the "Raw Products" Competition.

1st PRIZE	2nd PRIZE	3rd PRIZE	CONSOLATION
Rs. 1,500	Rs. 750	Rs. 250	Rs. 500

Olympic Preparations In Berlin

Entire Municipal Administration Of City Becomes A Beehive Of Activity To Ensure Complete Success Of Next Year's Olympiad

(By Dr. Sahm, Mayor of Berlin)

Berlin is the scene of the Eleventh Olympic Games, 1936, which during this time will stand in the lime-light of the entire sporting world. The importance of this occasion is recognised by the city and its administration, and all have pledged themselves to do everything possible to ensure the success of this great event. In my double capacity as Mayor of the City of Berlin and also as Representing Chairman of the Organizing Committee for the Eleventh Olympic Games, I have not only drawn the entire administration personnel into the task, but have enlisted the co-operation of interested circles throughout the country in order that the foreign guests may thoroughly enjoy their stay in Berlin and Germany with them when they return home again.

NEW STREETS SPRINGING UP.

Foremost among the questions which directly concern the city administration are those dealing with street-building and the providing of transportation to the Reich Sport Field and the Retta Course in Grunau. In order to take care of the great amount of traffic during the Olympic Games many new streets will have to be constructed, others improved, and parking grounds provided. Berlin's main street Unter den Linden-Brandenburger Tor-Charlottenburger Chaussee-Bismarckstrasse-Kaiserdamm Heerstrasse (Reichstrasse), is also the main highway to the Reich Sport Field. As a beginning, Charlottenburger Chaussee is being widened and the tramways removed so that it can accommodate five lines of traffic. The improvements on Unter den Linden will also be completed before the time of the Olympic Games. The four rows of trees will remain, and also the middle promenade, though it will be made somewhat narrower; and the well-known aspect of the historic street will not be changed to any extent, though each side will be considerably widened.

ILLUMINATION

It should also be mentioned that the entire street extending from the Royal Palace to Adolf Hitler Platz, a distance of nine kilometres, will be fitted with most modern illumination. This principal highway will be connected with the main entrance of the Reich Sport Field, the East Gate, by the Reichstrasse and Schwarzburg Alee, the latter by means of wide bridges and viaducts crossing over the tracks of the State Railway and the yards of the municipal underground railway. Extensive street building is going on to the south of the field as well as to the north and west, and ample provisions are being made for pedestrians as well as for motorists. Parking space is being provided for 6,100 vehicles and 2,500 motor-cycles in the neighbourhood of the Reich Sport Field. And the connecting street between Halensee and the Exhibition Grounds must not be forgotten. This will serve as an important connection to the Deutschl and Hall, which is at present under construction. This new assembly hall will be the biggest in Berlin, and will provide accommodations for about 20,000 persons. Along the southern side of the lake at Grunau, where the rowing competitions will be held, a considerable amount of street construction is also under way, and parking space is being arranged for about 2,500 vehicles.

DECORATION OF "VIA TRIUMPHALIS."

The City of Berlin is not only concerned with the providing of adequate street connections to the competition grounds, but must also plan a suitable scheme of decoration for the main avenue, the "Via Triumphalis," to and from the Games. This broad highway begins at the Berlin City Hall in the heart of the city, passes by such traditional and historical spots as the Palace Park and "Lustgarten," continues as Under den Linden to the Brandenburger Tor, penetrates the Tiergarten, and then continues to the Adolf Hitler Platz. Here it branches. The Kaiserdamm and its connecting streets lead to the West, while the Reichstrasse turns to the North west. From here, as already explained, the Schwarzbing Allee leads to the East Gate of the Reich Sport Field, while the Rennbahn Strasse connects with the South Gate, and the Rominter Alle leads to the Dietrich Eekart Open Air Theatre and the western entrance, which however, is not to be used as a public entrance gate.

The decoration of this "Via Triumphalis" will vary according to the nature of the street. The square in front of the War Memorial, the historial Pariser Flatz at the Brandenbarger Tor, and the Adolf Hitler Platz will be especially elaborately decorated. The latter square has not been selected for special decoration merely because it bears the name of the "Fuhrer," but also because it lies at the highest altitude on the long thoroughfare from the City Hall to the West, and is visible from a considerable distance. These principal squares will form the main poinsis in the decoration scheme and will connect the various streets.

The festive decorations, however will not be limited to these squares and streets alone. In a conference with the administrators of the various boroughs of the city, I ordered that all unsightly spots should be removed from the central part of the city and from the streets leading to it. The Berlin citizens will also cooperate in giving their city a festive character by draping their windows and house-fronts with bunting and flags.

B

ACCOMMODITION FOR VISITORS

In addition to the extensive plans being made for decorating the city and welcoming our guests, extensive preparations are also under way to provide adequate accomodation for the numerous visitors who will come for the Olympic Games. Since there will not be enough Berlin hotels and boarding-houses to accommodate the many guests, rooms in private houses are being listed by the Berlin Tourist Office so that every foreign visitor who comes to Berlin will be assured of comfortable and adequate accommodation regardless of the price category.

ARTISTIC PROGRAMME.

Just as the ancient Olympic Games were not only sporting festivals but also conventions of the philosophers and poets, so the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936 will include numerous artistic presentations and exhibitions. The Capital City will offer its guests, as part of the artistic programme accompanying the Games, a music festival which will attract attention far and wide. The most famous artists of Germany will meet in Berlin between the middle of May and the first of August, and concerts and chamber-music evenings will be held in the concert halls and in the magnificent palaces of the time of Fredrick the Great. An extensive exhibition will be held in the Exhibition Halls on the Kaiserdamm showing the life and accomplishments of the German people. This exhibition will be in the form of a cultural display, and will aim at providing the foreign guests with a genuine and true portrayal of the abstract and often confusing conception, "Germany." It is hoped that this exhibition will be a means of strengthening the bonds between Germany and the world. The time is too early yet for details about the exhibition or the programme of artistic presentations. Naturally an opportunity will be offered to all guests to visit the many Berlin museums and its world-famous collections, which contain objects of interest in every field.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES.

Strangers and foreigners visiting Berlin are often surprised to find it not a sea of houses as they had formerly imagined. Magnificent parks, the 'Langs" of Berlin, offer recreational possibilities to young and old, and there are numerous athletic fields throughout the city which are always in active use. Of the 400 and more sporting fields in Berlin, about 160 are municipal and public. Along with 550 gymnasia, they serve principally as exercise grounds for the Berlin school children, but are also used by clubs and sporting societies. The Berlin school authorities lay special stress on physical education as part of the school programme, and under the supervision of competent and able gymnastic and athletic teachers and coaches the pupils develop to the point where they can enter the sporting clubs.

The city administration authorities of Berlin are also interested in furthering sport in the city. This is shown in the many monuments to sport and athletics which have been placed in the various sections of the city, the first being erected as far back as the year 1896. The creation of such sport monuments followed from the realization that healthy sport is of special value to the city dwellers, who are confined to cramped living quarters. Just as in ancient times, such monuments shall serve as reminders and inspirations to the public.

Athletes and visitors who plan to attend the Olympic Games in 1936 may rest assured that the City of Berlin is making every effort and is doing everything financially possible to ensure the success of the coming Festival.

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Indian proverbs

(Continued from page 24).

make him drink." In India they say: "Soap cannot whiten a black rug."

Household Sayings

Proverbs come from the soil and from folk. "You can't get blood out of a turnip" is a proverb from the household. "There is something black in the peas," meaning there is something wrong, is from India. Others are "The pot calls the kettle black." "There is no smoke without fire." "Hunger is the best sauce and fatigue the best pillow" is from an Indian household. "It is dark under the lamp" is another. From the farmyard there are several. "A cock is mighty on his own dunghill," and "Make hay while the sun shines," for example. Indian ones are, "Every dog is bold in his own house." "Every cock fights best on his own dunghill," "A buffalo of the mire," meaning a fat, slovenly woman, "I am flying ducks," i.e., unprofitably employed, "A chicken comes not from an earthen egg", (Compare the English, "Out of nothing comes nothing; nor do thistles bear grapes)."

Hunting and fishing father many proverbs. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush", has the Indian equivalent of "A sparrow in the hand is better than a crane in the air," and "A sparrow in the hand is worth a peacock in expectation."

Other Indian hunting proverbs are: "A bird of prey has crooked talons," "He is in a hare's sleep," i.e. negligent. "The father never killed a tomtit and the son is become a mighty archer." "He knows not cock-fighting, and yet pretends to kill at hawking; and "He hit two marks with one arrow," i.e. "He killed two birds with one stone," Great fish eat up the small" is an Indian fishing proverb. "Half partridge, half quail," ("Neither fish, flesh nor good red herring") is also derived from sport.

Village Proverbs

Village life produces proverbs. "Sweep in front of your own door" is an English one. "He pulls down a mosque for a brick," and "A blind mulla and a mosque in ruins" betray Mahomedan India. "He digs a well for another and dies in it himself," "The top ridge of a burnt house" (A man who survives his family), are other examples.

Occupations and trades (and castes) provide proverb themes "Strike while the iron is hot," and "A carpenter is known by his chips," they say in England. "I hear the noise of a mill but see no flour." "When the tutor is blind, and the pupil is deaf, if the first ask for an apple, the other will give him a pea,' (spoken of two people who misunderstand each other), "He sets up as a druggist with one bit of assafoeti da," and "Between two butchers the cow died of itself," i.e. "Between two stools, etc." are Indian.

Other ways in which proverbs are formed are that new ones are made on old models; oral transmission creates variations; and from narratives and stories. Many sayings of Indian peoples are entirely unintelligigle to Westerners because they do not know the story behind the allusion. Best epics and fables are common in India and have produced many proverbs. Impossibilities and improbabilities are sources. Proverbs are also translated from one language to another. There are also weather proverbs, sarcastic and mocking ones, medical, health, prophetic, and others.

A few Indian proverbs illustrating some of these sources are here given at random. "Come misfortune, embrace me," is sarcastic. So is "To dig a well after the house is on fire," "One and one make eleven" is both impossible and yet true. "To conceal pregnancy from the midwife," applied to one who affects mystery towards the person who is already in his secret, and "To sing to the deaf, to talk with the dumb, and dance for the blind, are three foolish things," concern physical health. Women, of course, figure largely in proverbs. In India such proverbs, made by the men, dwell on the weak points of the fair sex, but sometimes manly weaknesses and disabilities are inserted. So, "Money left in the hands of a woman won't last"; "a child left in the hands of a man won't live," "A woman's word is a bundle of water," "Woman eats twice as much as a man" (often true enough in Europe!) and is four times as cunning," "It is only when a woman dies and is reduced to ashes that we know with certainty that she is free from fault." But "Who venerates his mother gains salvation," "Happ'ness is found in the mother's bosom." And, "A man beaten by his wife, no more tells it than his losses." Then again,"For sweetness honey: for love, a wife", and "Do not love a woman because she is young, nor cast her off because she is old." A hen-pecked husband is "One on whose head the wife grinds pepper."

Proverbs On Caste

There are very many proverbs on Caste.

The Brahaman has already been attacked. So great is his avarice that a man of another caste may pray, "Oh God, let me not be reborn as a Brahman priest, who is always begging and is never satisfied." Such a priest is not unknown in the West.

The Baniya has also been mentioned. This moneylending grocer has a heart "no bigger than a coriander seed, the jaws of an alligator and a stomach of wax," and "as a neighbour is as bad as a boil in the armpit." If a Baniya be drowning he should not be saved for he is sure to have some base motive for drifting downstream! A coward for eighty-four of them will run away from thieves.

The Kyasth has much the same reputation in proverbs as the Baniya for where there are no tigers he will become a shikari; but he is no more to be trusted than a crow of a snake without a tail!

The Jat is always the butt of the proverb-making or speaking Indian. "To be civil to a Jat is like giving treacle to a donkey." "A scythe has no sheath, a Jat has no learnings." "When a Jat becomes refined there is a great run on the garlic; when a Jat learns manners he blows his nose with a door-mat; but if he runs amuck it takes God to hold him"

The village barber is also a favourite target. He is like his western brother for. "You may hammer a barber on the head with a shoe, but you will not make him hold his tongue." The village barber is also a broker of marriages, a chiropodist (his methods do not bear description). and a quack.

The goldsmith. "He will rob his mother and sister; he will filch gold even from his wife's nose ring; if he cannot steal, his belly will burst with long'ng."

The potter is usually thought to be an honest fool. "A potter in a temper with his wife pulls his donkey's ears. In a deserted village even a potter is a scribe. As the potter so the pot," which is "Like father, like son," of England. "A dearth of pots in a potter's house is a way describing the impossible.

The blacksmith does not fare too badly at the hands of proverb makers. "Before the smith can make a screw he must learn how to make a nail," is tantamount to saying one must walk before one can run.

The carpenter too, escapes fairly easily, but his noted unpunctuality is shown in "The carpenter's face"! meaning that he is never to be seen at the appointed hour. "The carpenter's adze is as sharp as the gibe of the first wife at the second," is a hit at polygamy. His helpless ness in doing any other work but his own is exemplified by "A carpenter knows all sorts of wood, but cannot cut down a tree."

The Teli

The oil-presser has much unkindness shown him, and it is a fact that the writer cannot remember a pleasant teli. "An oilman sits at ease while his mill goes round," graphically describes the sight to be seen in nearly every village of the patient, blindfolded buffalo going round and round the oil-press while the oilman sits in a corner doing nothing. His buffalo "walks miles and gets no further." The smell of an oilman's business premises is the first thing that one remembers when one thinks of an oil-presser. Oil is pressed out also in jails and the thought of the smell by some Pelman-like process brings visions of prisoners of both sexes being boarded and lodged at the expense of the public. For some (probably unjust) reason, the son and daughter of an oilman are supposed to suffer from wind in the head. "An oilman's daughter and has never heard of oil-cake!" "The mother a day labourer, the father an oilman, and the son a bunch of flowers!" The daughter has her nose in the air and the son all the swagger or an upstart.

The goldsmith, the tailor and the weaver are each "too sharp for the angel of death; God alone knows where to have them." The goldsmith's reputation is in the proverb. 'If you have never seen a tiger, look at a cat; if you have never seen a thief, look at a goldsmith." "A tailor steals your cloth and makes you pay for sewing it," is a witty proverb. About the stupidity of a Musalman weaver is is said, "A crow snatched a piece of bread from the weaver's child and flew with it to the roof; before he gave the child any more, the weaver took away the ladder."

The language of a fisherman corresponds to 'Billingsgate'; the tanner or shoemaker is as wily as a jackal, but is so stupid that he will sit on his awl and beat himself for stealing it. The scavenger if annoyed will throw up dust—a reference to the sweeper's method of sweeping.

About ascetics there are many proverbs, mostly unsympathetic. "A king, a yogi, fire and water, are not to be trusted." His morals are epitomized by "When a man cannot get a wife he turns ascetic."

People of provinces and districts of India have their own peculiar characteristics. "A Dravidians nose holding," refers to the ceremonial holding of the nose by some southern peoples, by putting the hand round the back of the neck. Circumlocution "Put not your faith in three-cornered ghan is faithless. A Pathan's enmity is like a dung-fire," (smouldering).

"Personal" proverbs being generally directed against the weakness and evil traits of character, (and be all possess these) it would be wrong to judge of India's millions by India's proverbs. Human nature is the same all over the world.—"Indian State Railways Magazine".

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Rs. 3,000 COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 1,500	**Rs. 750**	**Rs. 250**	**Rs. 500**

At a time when all true Sons of the Soil are thinking of celebrating in one form or another the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress we have selected a competition appropriate to the occasion as it has some bearing on Village Industries.

In the set of pictures on the left marked A. B. C are shown Raw Materials and animals from which articles as depicted in the other series of illustrations numbered 1, 2, 3 are produced.

You have to pick out combinations from these two series of pictures that is, a raw product, animal etc., from one and the corresponding manufactured article or preparation ready for the market from the other.

For instance illustration "D" shows wheat from which bread is made, as depicted in illustration No. 17. You, therefore, have to enter No. 17 against "D" in the coupon.

Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon in respect of other pictures and submit your entries before 10th January, 1936, observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under: —

(a) *HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8. in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 11 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.*

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House" 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

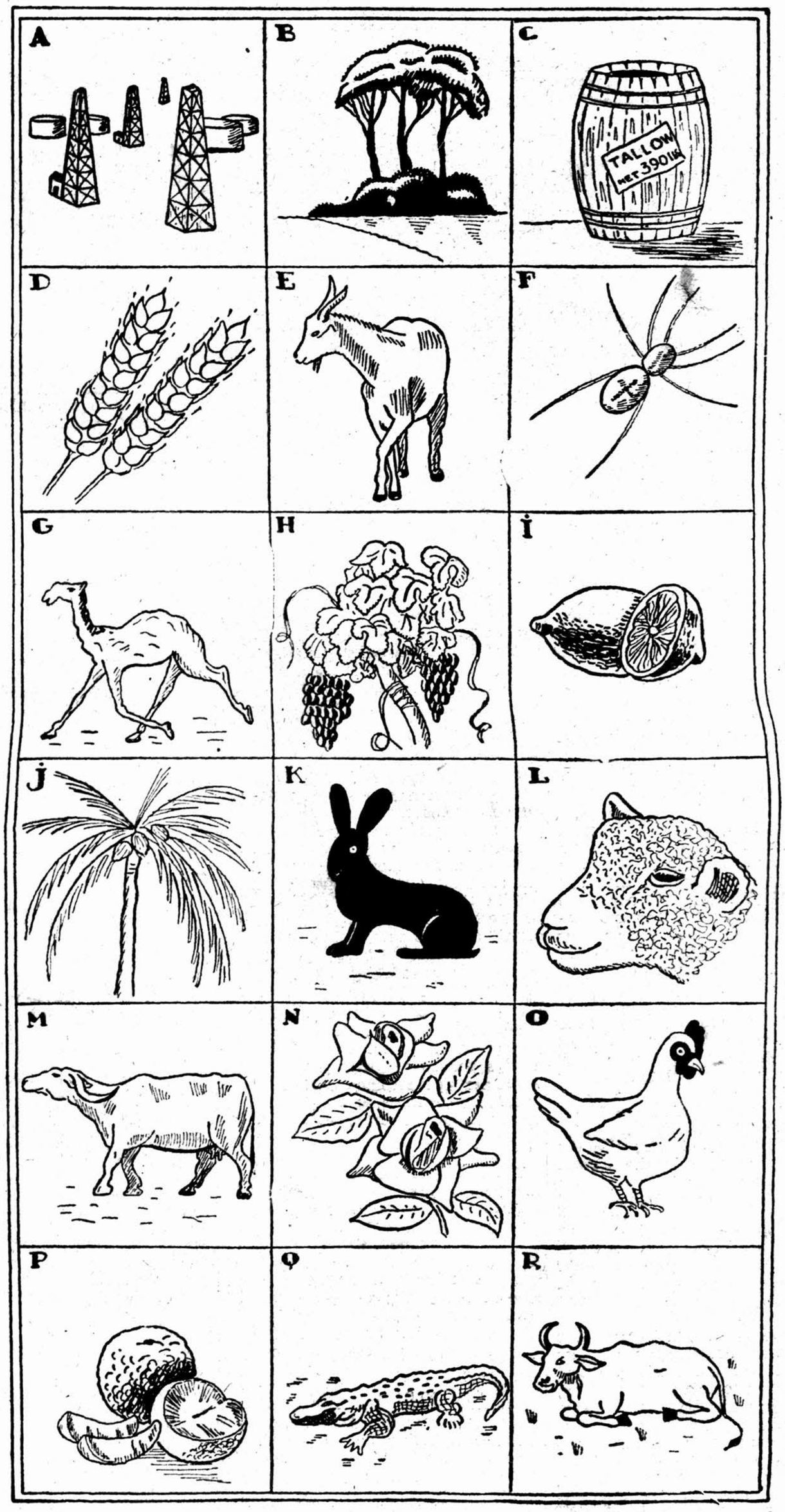
(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

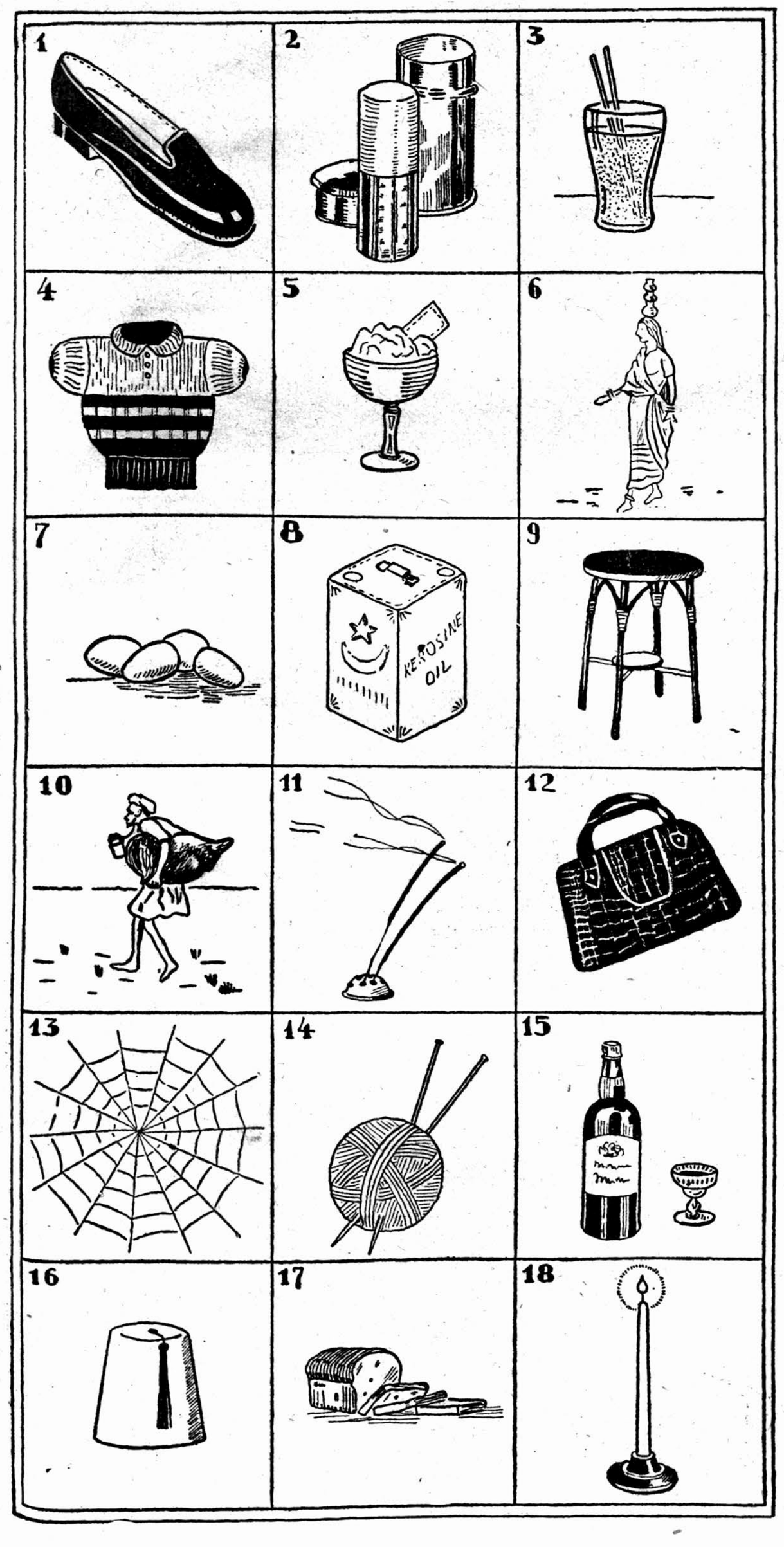
4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 10th January 1936 the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations



RAW PRODUCTS COMPETITION Rs. 3,000

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 1,500	Rs. 750	Rs. 250	Rs. 500



(Continued from opposite page)

of entries will disqualify the competition.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 19th January, 1936.

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
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Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write Name and Address in block letters.

Closing Date 10th January, 1936.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A Merry Christmas!.... Pull this one with me.
And a Merry Christmas to you!"
Cr-r-r-ack!

Laughter, jollyfication, the festive spirit is here once more! The merry season of Christmas is again with us....

To non-Christians the spirit of Christmas does not, very naturally, make the same fervent appeal as it does to Christians. Yet, in India, English education and a very close association with Christians, for well nigh two centuries, have influenced our minds to such an extent that we cannot simply

Miss Mary Brotherton—an enthusiastic Associate of Balkan-ji-Bari in England—one of Dada's best friends, and a real sister.

ignore their most important festival the Christmas.

Again, to appreciate the spirit of Christmas and enjoy the festive season with the gay abandon of a Christian one need not be a believer in the faith of Christ. The fact has not been fully explained but the fact remains, all the same, that it was many centuries after the birth of Christ, Christmas Day, as we know it, began to capture popular fancy.

The jolly gaiety of Christmas was at its best in ancient England. And England, again, is seen at its best in the midst of rural surroundings. And England, of all countries in Christendom, specialises in Christmas festivities. The season peculiarly fits in with Christmas and it is owing to the season again that the festivities are confined to the four corners of the home.

In India also Christmas is a season of mirth. Europeans and Indians combine in making a hearty response to the call of the season. The kiddies are not at all forgotten; the little pets of Santa Claus are loaded with presents and have a very good time. All members of the household, for one day in their lives, brush aside the worries of life, and look their best in dress and deportment.

Let us also join in this great happiness, and as the crackers burst:

Cr-r-r-ack.....
Yes, pull this one with me—
Let me wish you all:
A Merry Christmas!

* * * *

CHRISTMAS IN ENGLAND.

(By Mrs. Mary Brotherton)

Just imagine that you are paying a visit to the home of little English friends on December 24th, Christmas Eve. It is about four o'clock in the afternoon and getting dark; cold to almost freezing outside; everyone hopes there will be a fall of snow before morning for that is ideal Christmas weather. Inside everything is bright and cheerful with a roaring coal fire in the room; gay paper decorations hanging from the ceiling and walls and holly an evergreen plant with scarlet berries and mistletoe dull green with white berries hung in a bunch or placed in a vase.

And somewhere there is the Christmas Tree—a small branch of fir, planted in a box of soil covered with tinsel and multi-coloured balls of blown glass (made by the peasants of Germany) a silver star or angel right at the top and lit either by little candles or tiny electric lamps. This tree, trimmed by the children, the source of ever-new wonder and joy; has been bought and trimmed like this for centuries.

* * * *

If you went to school here your little playmates would say, "Come to see our lovely tree" and you would go and stand in front spellbound like all the rest. Then the mother would have the children be seated on the hearthrug in front of the fire and tell again the story of the first Christmas of the three Wise Kings (one of whom may have come from Mother India, the Home of Sages), following the Star, until they found the stable where the young Child lay and entering and kneeling among the straw they gave gifts: Gold for a king, incence for the priest, Myrth for the sorrows of the healer of men, and went away again. And the shepherds who heard the choir of angels came telling the song they had heard—Glory to God in the highest and on Earth Goodwill towards men—and the little Child smiled.

* * * *

And when the mother finished her story the children turned out the light and lit the little candles on the tree and standing around began to sing their Christmas Carols:

"Away in a manger no coils
for a bed
The little Lord Jesus lay down
His sweet head
The bright stars above Him
looked down where He lay
The little Lord Jesus asleep on
the hay

* * * *

I love thee Lord Jesus and ask
thee to stay
Forever beside me and love me
I pray
Bless all the dear children in
Thy tender care
And fit us for heaven to dwell
with Thee there."

And when it is time for bed they hand their stocking to the nail of their cots, knowing that in the morning they will wake to find them full of toys and sweets either by Father Christmas, or the fairy people, or the love of parents and friends.

* * * *

And for you, dear older boys and girls, perhaps you will be wise enough to understand who the little Lord Jesus was and why the earth rejoices when any world teacher is born, whether it be Krishna or Buddha or Christ? Perhaps a few of you will know that when any righteous man has followed to the end—the way of any World Teacher—that man of whatever race, or caste, or position, that truly liberated one is always Brother of all that has life and Son of God.

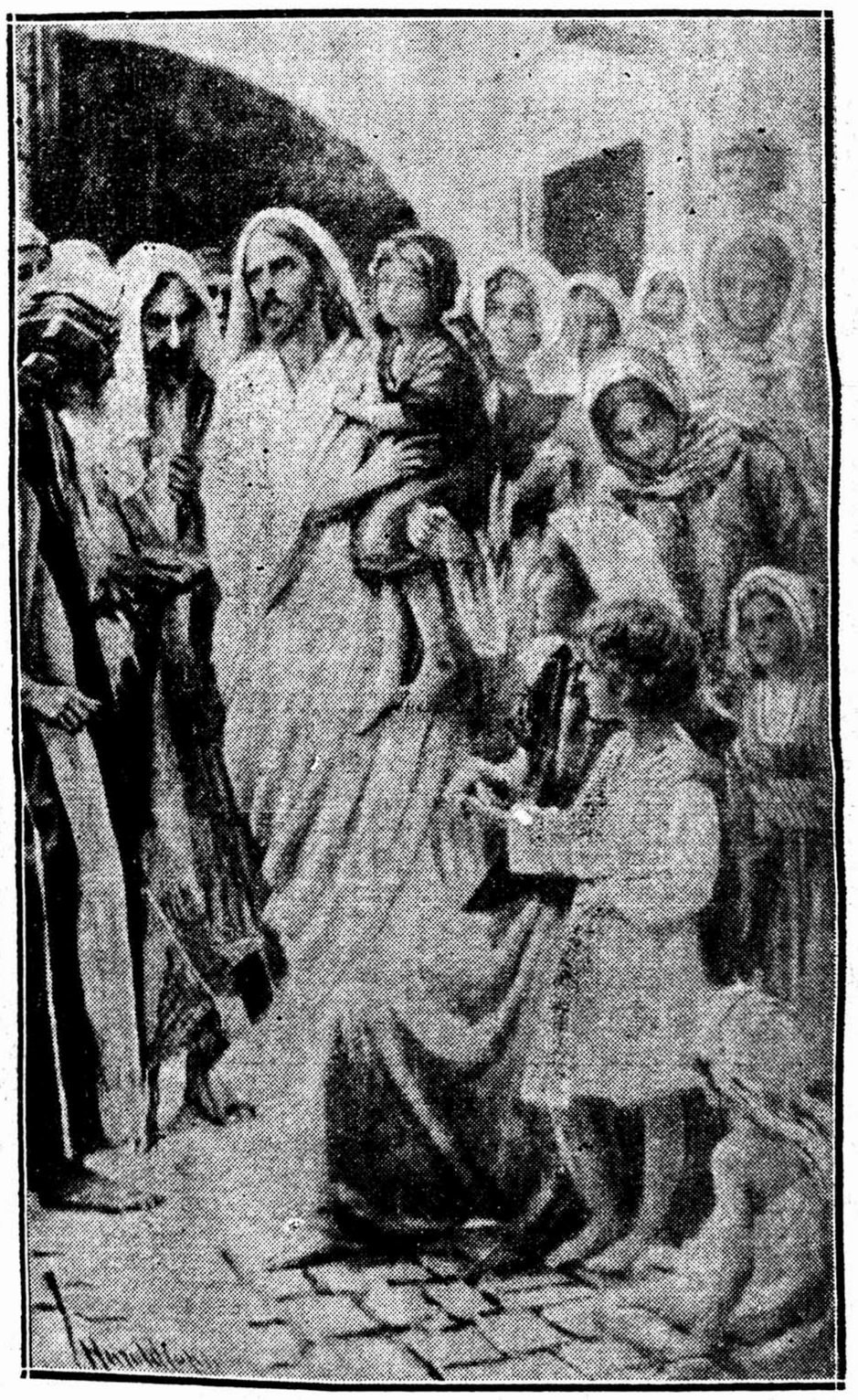
* * * *

Christmas Greetings, Peace and Goodwill to every little boy or girl who has had the great good fortune to be born in India!

* * * *

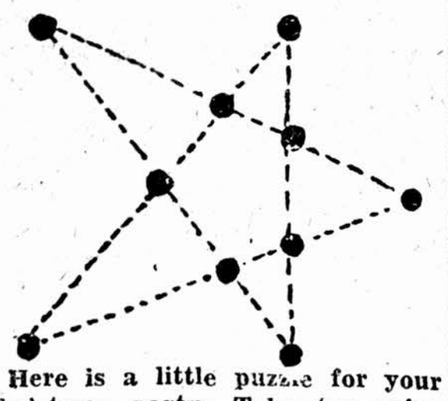
WHAT DAY IS CHRISTMAS?

"It's on a Wednesday this year," said Mother when the children asked her, "and a very nice day, too. Why? Because it gives us Monday and Tuesday to get



Jesus blessing little children.

A TRICK FOR CHRISTMAS.



Here is a little puzzle for your Christmas party: Take ten coins and place them in five straight lines with four coins on each line. How can it be done?

All you have to do is to arrange them as shown in the sketch about. Now you try it.

A HAPPY MOOD

(Bro. Vijaya Kulkarni)

ready for it, and Friday and Saturday to calm down after it."

There was the sound of a squable in the corner.

"Nicky says that every year Christmas comes a day later in the week," explained Glenda, "because the year has one day over the fifty-two weeks. He learnt that at school. But Dicky wants it to be on a Friday next year. He says it's his favourite day because it's the easiest to spell."

"Well, they're both right," said Mother. "Usually, if Christmas is on a Wednesday one year, it's on a Thursday the next. But next year happens to be a Leap Year, which means there'll be an extra day in February, and that will make next year's Christmas on a Friday.

"You see, the number of days in the year are calculated according to the number of times the earth turns on its axis as it goes round the sun, and it was found that it turned three hundred and sixty-five and a quarter times. So every four years we add up all the quarters we have forgotten and find that an extra day in February just about puts us right with the sun.

"But even then we aren't quite accurate," she added, "because the quarters aren't quite full quarters, you see. So every hundreds years we drop out a Leap Year, and that really does make us all square. There wasn't one in 1900, for instance."

"I must remember not to have a Leap Year in 2000," said Dicky, solemnly; and then he wondered why the others laughed.

* * * *

THE FAIRY ON THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

Hundreds and hundreds of years ago lived a little girl named Mary. Mary had neither mother nor father. She lived with a nasty old woman who made her very miserable.

It was Christmas Eve and the snow lay deep on the ground.

"Go and find me some strawberries, or you shall have no Christmas dinner," said the horrid old woman.

THE FAIRY.

Mary said one could not have strawberries in winter-time, but she was pushed out of doors into the forest. She sat down beneath a tree and began to cry. And while she cried there came a little gnome carrying a lantern. Night had come.

"Tell me, why you are so sad?" asked the gnome. Mary told him. Said the gnome: "I am on my way to meet Santa Claus, who is coming from toyland."

Mary was happy then. But all at once a dark cloud covered the moon. The gnome turned pale.

"I know, this is the work of the wicked underground gnomes. They have, by their magic, made the cloud cover the moon, so that Santa cannot find the way to earth.

"Quick!" said the gnome. "Take this lantern and hold tight to that fir tree!" Mary did as she was asked. Then the gnome muttered some magic words and the little tree grew. It grew so quickly that it reached right up into the sky, and on the top was Mary, holding the lantern. And so it was that Santa was able to find his way.

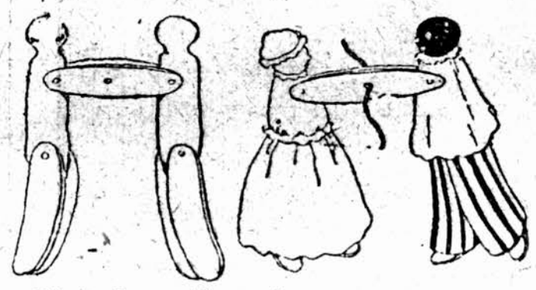
"Make the tree its proper size once more," said Santa afterwards. When the tree became small again, on the top was—no, not Mary, but a beautiful fairy. Santa had made Mary a happy fairy.

That is the reason why a fairy doll is always placed on top of the Christmas Tree.

HOW TO MAKE A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

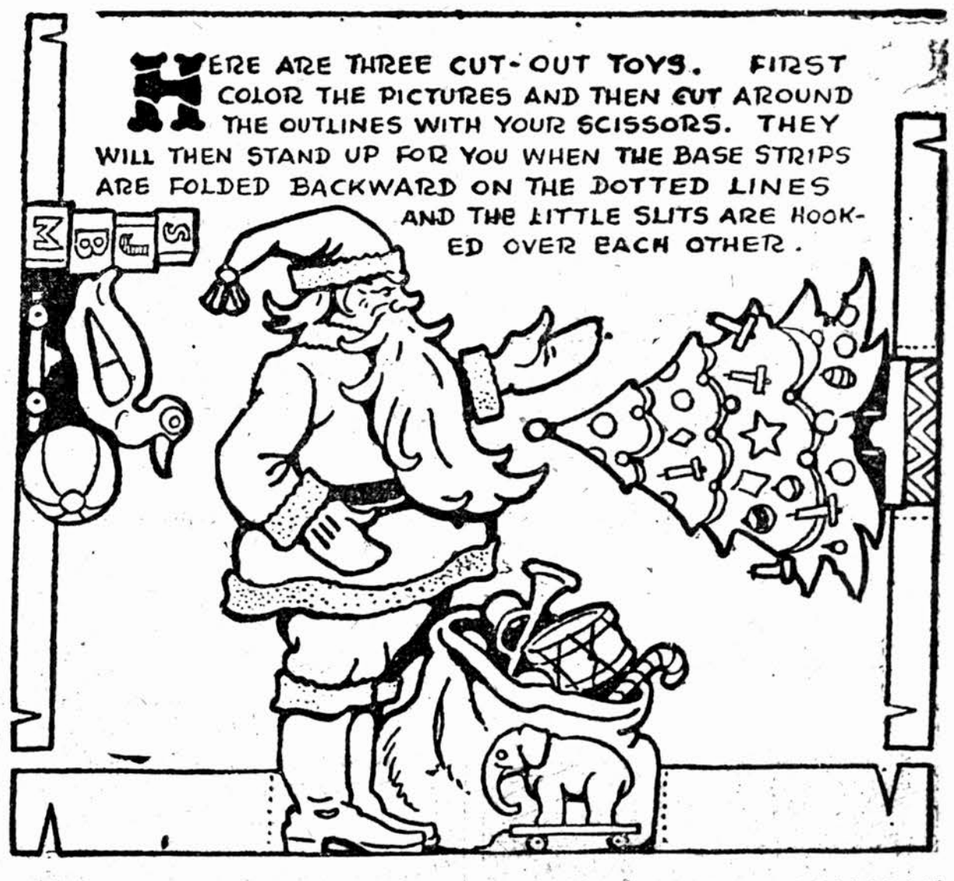
Everyone likes to give a present at Christmastide, and you can make these little dancing pegs very easily.

All you need is three ordinary clothes pegs. Saw the "lips" off each one and then fasten them together as in the sketch. You do that with a piece of thin wire, but they must be joined very loosely.



Now dress them in crepe paper dresses, which you can make very easily. Then either draw or paint their faces, whichever you like.

Slip a piece of string through the arms as shown on the right, and there you have your Christmas present. You will be surprised how well they will dance.


HERE ARE THREE CUT-OUT TOYS. FIRST COLOR THE PICTURES AND THEN CUT AROUND THE OUTLINES WITH YOUR SCISSORS. THEY WILL THEN STAND UP FOR YOU WHEN THE BASE STRIPS ARE FOLDED BACKWARD ON THE DOTTED LINES AND THE LITTLE SLITS ARE HOOKED OVER EACH OTHER.

Prize Winners

in the CHILDREN'S PHOTOGRAPHS Competition ...

1st Prize	Mr. Z. M. Kadri	Rs. 3
2nd Prize	Mr. P. K. Shah	Rs. 2

Consolation Prizes of Re. One Each to the following five:—

Miss F. Dalal, Mr. Lal Sainani, Mrs. Parekh, Mr. V. R. Ranadive, and Miss Shantila

Photographs Sent by Messrs. R. V. Mehta, N. A. Parmar and N. G. Limaye have also been accepted for publication.

All these photographs will appear in the next Congress Jubilee issue of the "Chronicle."

CHRISTMAS TREE

(Prize Competition)

There are 25 beautiful Picture Post Cards to be won in this Special Christmas Competition. It is open to all boys and girls studying upto Matric.

This is what you have to do to enter: You will find on the Christmas Tree here, sixteen parcels, and on each is half of the name of a Christmas present—can you pair them off to make the names of eight gifts?

One "parcel," you can see, is ENG—elsewhere you'll find INE, making ENGINE, actually one of the answers.

Find the others and write or print all eight names neatly IN INK on a postcard. Children of the same household, neighbourhood or class may send their entries all in one cover.

Those who are enrolled in the Association must mention their Certificate Number; the others should enclose a one-anna stamp as entry fee.

Add your name, address, age and class of studies legibly underneath the list, and post so as to reach within a fortnight, to: Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay.

The 25 Picture Post Cards will be awarded for the twenty-five neatest correct efforts received, age being considered. The decision of our "Judge" will be final.

* * * *

YOUR ASSOCIATION.

Have you, or have you not yet joined the Children's Association? Why have you delayed please? If you want to know further particulars please send us nine pies stamps only to cover the postage and we will be glad to despatch full information to you. But, please, you must mention your age and write your address legibly.

"Pushpa"—the Children's Own Paper will be out on 1st January, 1936. A specimen copy of the same will be supplied to any address at the receipt of one and a half anna worth of stamps.

Kindly send all your communications directly to the following address: they will arrive safe.

Dada—"Gulistan,"
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Attentively hearing to Mummy's order for the Christmas Party.

News From Far & Near

"I am going to another swimming teacher. This one says we must begin at the very bottom if we want to learn to swim well."

THE PRIME OF LIFE

Does It Vary With Latitude?

When is a man in his prime? Medical opinion differs. Australia is the latest country to make an intelligent contribution to research, and the results tend to show that the period varied slightly with latitude and climate. Statistics have been compiled from State Superannuation Boards' figures over a period of 10 years. It is found that a man's best period is between 36 and 54 years of age, and a woman's between 27 and 50. Fifty-nine is the worst age in a man, judging by retirements from ill-health.

JEWISH DUMMIES.

"Der Sturmer," the anti-Jewish weekly, urges that Jewish clothiers should have Jewish faces for the dummies in their shop windows.

HALDIOMALT

A Triple Vitamin Food

Containing

VITAMINS A, B & D

For The Health Of GROWING CHILD and NURSING MOTHER

BENGAL CHEMICAL CALCUTTA.

Bombay Agents:—
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.

FATHER KILLS INVALID SON

Then Takes Own Life

A verdict that Alfred Bennett, aged 45, printer of London Road, Westcliff, murdered his invalid son Sidney, aged 17, and then committed suicide was returned by the jury at a Southend inquest.

They added that they considered Alfred Bennett was of unsound mind at the time.

Father and son were found dead with throat wounds. The son, who had been paralysed and helpless from birth, was in bed; the father was on the floor.

Joseph Bennett, another son of Alfred Bennett, told the coroner that Sidney was very cheerful notwithstanding his disability.

UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG

Italians Prefer It In Australia

In the past few months there has been something of a rush by Italians in Australia where colonies of them have settled on the sugarcanefields, to take out British naturalisation papers. It is now learned that numbers of relatives of these Italians are arriving in Australia with the same object. An Italian liner on the regular run from Genoa to Australia had gone back to Italy on a visit. They are returning very much sooner than they had intended.

"You look tired, Bill!"
"Yes, I've had my nose to the grindstone for a month."

Osaka held a festival in October, in honour of the "Soroban," a simple but convenient accounting machine, invented by an unknown merchant in Osaka, some 400 years ago, which has now become a very popular thing throughout Japan
Picture shows a batch of school-children practising "Soroban" in compound ground of the Toyokuni Shrine instead of paying their respects to the shrine.

GRANDMOTHER AT 29

Claim To Be Empire's Youngest

There are two women in Australia who claim to be the youngest grandmothers in the Empire. Mrs. Michael Rapa of West Melbourne was married during the war, when she was 13 years and 11 months old. Her eldest daughter, born 10 1/2 months later, married at 16 and had her first child, a year later, the day before Mrs. Rapa was 30. Mrs. Rapa was 34 a week ago. Mrs. L. Marsden, of Balaclava, Melbourne, was a grandmother at 33. She is now 47 and the eldest of her seven living children is 30.

A WHALE OF A JOB

Recently, a school of 194 whales became stranded on the beach near Stanley, in the north-west corner of Tasmania. The problem of what to do with them arose and daily became more urgent of solution, especially as towing back to sea would probably result in their re-stranding. It has now been decided to drag the carcases to a nearby inlet, using a bullock team and a motor-lorry, tow them up the inlet and bury them. An army of men is digging a six foot trench a mile long at a cost of 400 pounds. It is the largest job of its kind ever undertaken. The Stanley Marine Board has received a telegram from Hobart: "Congratulations on your fish story. Voted best of the year."

DEAD HORSE KILLS MOTOR-CYCLIST

Mr. Herbert Wright, of Feltham, was motoring on the Staines-road, Hounslow, Middlesex, when he came in collision with a stray horse, which was killed.

He went off to tell the police.

While he was away Mr. Peter MacDermot, of Ellerdene-road, Hounslow, who was riding a motor-cycle with Mr. Barry Reynolds on his pillion, rode into the dead horse.

Mr. Reynolds was killed. He was thirty years old.

ANOTHER ENEMY FOR ITALIANS

Crocodiles marauding over the flooded countryside are adding to the troubles of the Italians on the Somali front, according to reports from Mogadishu.

Heavy rains have caused the rivers to overflow and the crocodiles are being carried by the flood waters over the countryside.

In many districts the troops are compelled to move about in flat-bottomed barges.

£50,000 FOR CANINE FILM STAR

Hollywood wants a dog.

If the right one is found to play dog parts in a programme of new films it may become as famous as Garbo and earn a fortune for its owner.

Rin-tin-tin, most notable of dog actors, earned £50,000 during its film career.

MELTING MUSSOLINI BY PEACE HYMNS

Welsh Ladies Choir Goes On World Tour "Bringing Peace To Every Country"

Thirty-three pretty Welsh girls sit singing in a London music room. As they sing they knit, and many weep, moved by the beauty of their own song.

The Royal Welsh Ladies' Choir starts soon on a singing tour of the world. The most brilliant singers that Wales can produce, they are all inspired by one idea—to bring the hymn of peace to every country.

For hours every day they are rehearsing at 10, Stanhope Street, Park Lane, the home of Mme. Clara Novello Davies. Mme. Davies will take the choir on their tour. She is 74, but in this mission of peace she feels that she has realised her life's work.

When her original Royal Welsh Choir sang the first words of "The Lord is My Shepherd," to Schubert's music, in Chicago, in 1893, 25,000 people heard and fell silent.

Listening to the same Psalm in the green and airy music-room, one understands why Mme. Davies believes that with her peace singing she will stir the world. She calls it the Welsh "Hwyl," that makes Welsh voices more beautiful than any others.

GIRLS SACRIFICE ENGAGEMENTS.

Many of these singers are daughters of the original Welsh choir. Several are conductors of choirs themselves, who have appeared before Royalty; others are winners at the National Eisteddfod; and one has 280 prizes.

"It is wonderful how they are all willing to sink their identity and come and sing with me for peace," said Mme. Davies. "Many have sacrificed engagements to come and rehearse.

"If we could sing before Mussolini, I am sure that we could not fail to move his heart."

The girls will wear Welsh costumes, tall hats and buckled shoes. Madam Elso Tostia, the Welsh pianist, will accompany the choir, and Mrs. Reginald Clarry, wife of the M.P. for Newport, has written a peace song for them, dedicated to Mrs. Stanley Baldwin.

"I appeal to composers who have written or can write peace songs to send them in to us," says Mme. Davies.—"News Chronicle."

PUPPY WITH THREE TAILS.

One of the puppies in a litter belonging to Mrs. Mary Bierma, of Buffalo, has three perfectly developed tails.

INSPIRING ADYAR

(Continued from page 13)

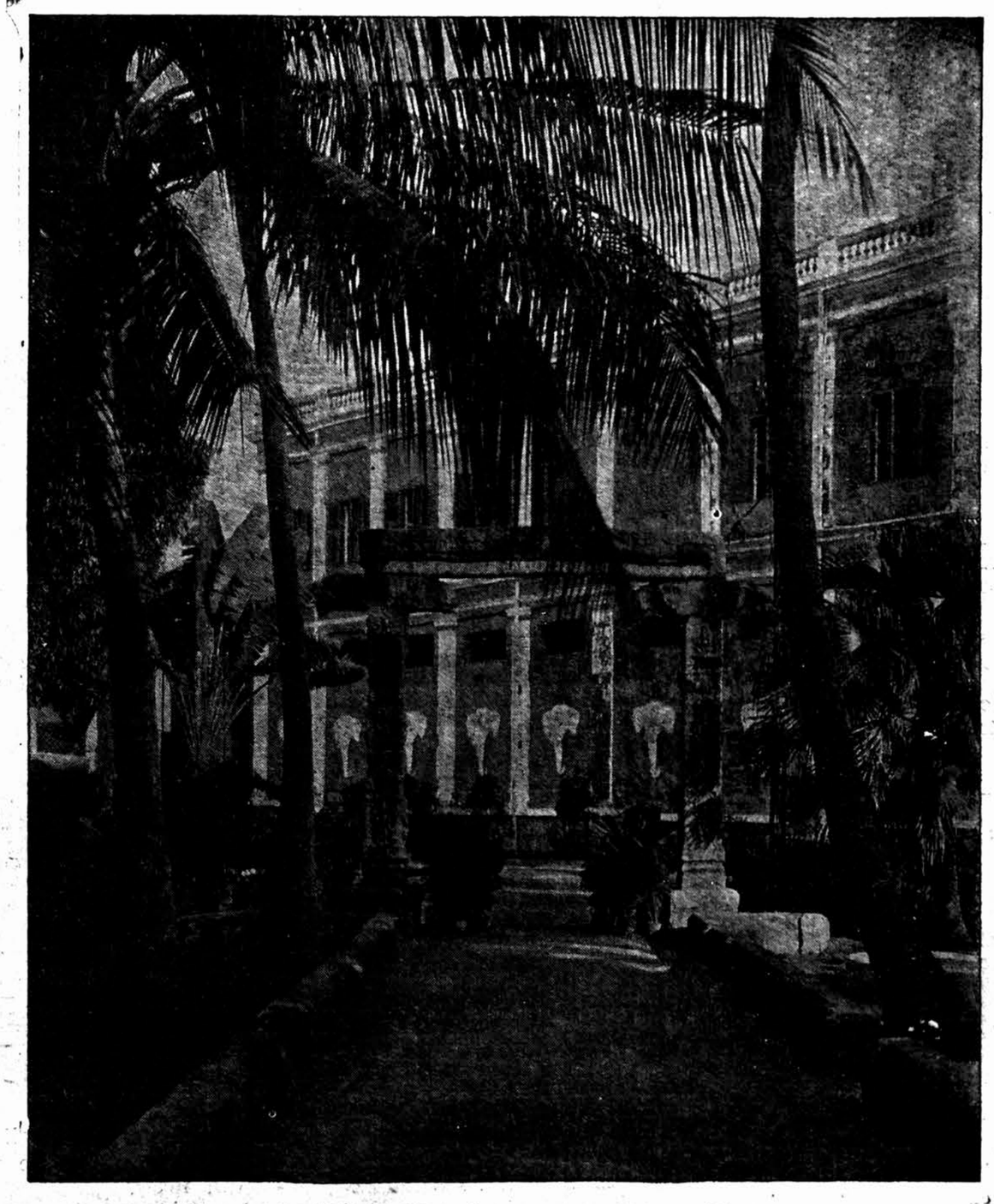
walls and roof of palm-leaves," where a few delegates, not even hundred, attended, while nowadays they are held in the spacious hall which accommodates 1,500 to 2,000 persons—the Hall where the dignified statues of the Founders coupled with electric illumination and to the surrounding dignity decorum and decorations of symbols and engravings pertaining to world religions and where many coloured flags belonging to the world races are fluttering and where hundreds of delegates of both sexes from far and near throng together some with their sweet little children and grown up relatives too. What a contrast! And it should be as it ought to be. Progress is the watch-word of Theosophy.

Prayers Of The Religions

The Convention programmes are overcrowded. The day's programme commences with the usual "Prayers of the Religions", where a member of a particular creed would repeat a prayer of his language wherein all would sympathetically join, followed by a similar prayer from another religion, thus linking the varied congregation into one harmonious whole. This is followed by the special series of Convention Lectures and other activities, socials, music, songs and even artistic dances.

On every Christmas day near the banyan tree a huge Christmas tree is raised after the Western fashion lighted with Chinese lanterns and decorated with buntings, balloons and toys where sweet little Madrassee children from the neighbouring night-school and wee-sweet babies on their mothers' breasts from the neighbouring villages are gathered together. It is really a pleasing sight to see white-coloured European ladies entertaining these little brown-ones and distributing sweets, fruits and toys to these dull-looking, half-naked poverty-stricken children.

The late President, Dr. Annie Besant, had hung on the wall of her bed room a Motto:—"Work For Adyar". Let us nail this message down to our hearts and let us form the Adyar-centres wherever we go and wherever we are, be they our homes, offices, mills, shops or banks, or playgrounds and let us be the carriers of Light in darkness and propellers of Peace in distress.



T. S. Headquarters: Main Entrance.

A Live Movement

Says Count Hermann Keyserling "A stay at Adyar has convinced me that there is a real life principle behind the Theosophical Movement, and, as I feel in sympathy with everything alive, I sympathise with this movement also. I may say more if all goes well, Theosophy is not unlikely to become one of the most beneficent forces of our day, for her ideals are high, her outlook on life is a broad one."

Yes: the beloved Adyar will ever inspire us: In the beautiful words of Mrs. Mary Webb:—

"The tiny spiders on wych elms in May
Of rare pale green; the young and downy bee,
Singing her forest low song; the white ant's cradle;
They crowd upon us with their mystery.
Fire-white from curtains of intensest blue
The centre of the speed well gleams; so fair,
So mystric-frail the tremulous pollen worlds,
Divinity itself seems slumbering there."

Crossing the well built Elphinstone Bridge on our way from Madras to Adyar will always remind us of crossing the Borderland from the neither world to the other and better one. Entering the compound wall the well arranged 2,000 years old Trilithons remind us of the glorious past.

The River Of Life

The stately famous banyan tree there will ever warn us to be up and doing, to be strong in character, as strong as its roots and loving in our behaviour, as loving as its shade bestowing branches. The beautiful Adyar river, which flows so majestically and magically, and which mingles over the shining sands into the sounding sea on the East, will ever remind us of our own River of Life, which one day will mingle in the great and glorious Ocean of Allaha. And the fishermen on the river with their nets and paraphernalia can be easily compared to our Teachers and Spiritual Leaders who are in search of their earnest disciples who would willingly sacrifice their lives—like those elegorical Biblical fishes—in the service of their Beloved Lord; and ultimately uplift us to higher healms like those ever growing cocoanut trees and the fluttering cypresses, which also remind us ever to stretch our heads and hearts always towards the sky never lamenting for the past, but ever growing and glowing, for the future. And what shall we say of the mighty ocean! While walking on the beach on a moonlight night and beholding the roaring billows comming and dashing against the sandy shores, does it not teach us to fight against our base passions and low emotions and becoming humble like foam to lead a pure, noble and, majestic life with the rising of the glorious sun every morn.

Yes; such is Adyar where Madame Blavatsky and Col. Olcott, Leadbeater and Mrs. Besant, T. Subba Rao and J. Krishnamurti, and many others of immortal memory had lived and worked and spread their messages of Hope and Happiness, Peace and Prosperity. The burden or their song is to simply lead the Life. In conclusion let us follow their light in the splendour of Love Divine, always offering:—

"Glory to Father, Son and Spouse,
"Glory to Mother, Maid and Bride
Who, Two in One, and Each in Three
From Age to Age, One God abide."

"ENZYMES" MEAN VITALITY & HEALTH

The action of ENZYMES which makes it possible for living cells to absorb nourishment from food, is part of Nature's life process that supports all growth development and maintenance of strength.

Malted barley which is the foundation of the brew of "FALCON" Beer is rich in ENZYMES.

In this brewing of "FALCON" Beer a special process assures that the ENZYMES act fully to cause the goodness of the malted barley to pass right into the Beer.

FALCON BEER

FAMOUS FOR 200 YEARS.

*ENZYMES

These are essential substances, present in digestive juices and in certain foods, that turn the nourishing elements of food into forms that living cells can assimilate. Without their aid, most living things would derive no nourishment from food. Their action is part of Nature's life process that supports all growth, development and maintenance of strength.

"ENZYMES" BUILD HEALTH

Representatives:
S. H. HASKELL (EASTERN) LTD BOMBAY, CALCUTTA.

Paper Patterns

CUT a large sheet of blank paper, white or colored, into six-inch squares. Fold the lower left hand corner to the top right hand corner, making a double triangle. Fold the double triangle into four triangles; fold for the third time and again for the fourth time.

To make a circular mat, cut a semi-circle at the wide end of the paper. Then cut the folds in any way to make a pattern.

Goan Seaman

(Continued from page 19)

the Goanese men to their countrymen who lost their lives at sea during the Great War of 1914 to 1918.

R. I. P.

A memoria dos Goanese
Que os faleceram no mar darante
A guerre de 1914 a 1918
Este construide por seus amigos
uatreius".

R. I. P.

These men of Goa, whose memorial is enthroned at Tilbury, are real missionaries in the true sense of the word and a reflection on this little tablet should prove a soothing reminder to any malefactor that may be at work in the present crisis. Many a Goan home to-day is without a wage earner as a result of loss of life at sea during the Great World War when the Goan seamen, without a single exception, threw in their lot and accepted active service and service in war zones, with that humility and love towards duty for which every Goan is admired. Those who sacrificed their lives planted the seeds the fruits from which were to be enjoyed by their descendants.

Mischief-Makers At Work

There is not the slightest doubt that the intention of the British Shipowners to-day is to fulfill these moral obligations and thus maintain their noble traditions of the British science of Sportsmanship, justice and fairplay. The present trouble whereby certain shipping lines have recently discharged Goan seamen on ground that they are of foreign nationality is obviously the work of mischief-makers and approached in the proper manner there is no reason why the very same shipping lines will not re-instate their former crews and show in a concrete form their ever readiness for fairplay. The excuse given, if it is an excuse, fortunately affords ample opportunities for these Goan seamen who are actually "Goa-born" to neutralise themselves (if needed—after all Bombay was once a Portuguese possession) as British subjects. In putting this suggestion we believe on good authority that foreign seamen who work on steamers carrying the British flag and whose Articles of Agreement are drawn up in British territory or at a British Consular Office are to be treated and considered for all intents and purposes as British Subjects.

What Happened Four Years Ago

Arising out of the subject matter of the preceding paragraph and bearing relation thereto we are informed that somewhat similar controversy arose at a foreign port and was definitely cleared about 4 years ago. This happened at Basra in the territory of Iraq (Kingdom under the Sovereignty of King Ghazi) that has its own Nationality and Passport Laws. Under the provisions of these Laws of the land the Goan Seamen that were discharged at Basra off a British steamer were at once claimed by the Iraqi authorities to be requiring to possess a national passport or travel document (meaning portuguese passport) for the purpose of travelling from Basra (port of discharge) to Bombay (ports engagement). As there is no Portuguese or Goan Consul at Basra the British shipping companies operating from there were put to great inconvenience and even hardships in securing for such discharged Goan seamen (in the absence of a Goan or Portuguese Consul) a Certificate of Identity issued by the Iraquian Passport authority at Basra. This operation was not only very annoying at times (the time between the discharge of a crew and their departure to India is sometimes a matter of a few minutes), but was actually a money-making avenue to the local authorities at Basra, who insisted in the Identity Certificates carrying on them seamen's photo, etc., etc., etc., (really a full dressed passport.)

A Money-Making Business

The trouble did not end at this stage. The Goan seamen that were a few minutes ago considered to be British subjects for the purpose of Merchant Shipping Act, having now equipped themselves with a foreign Government's Identity Certificate (Travel Permit) naturally came, at least on paper, within the purview of the British Passport regulations! The schedule of fees attached to these provide the payment of a fee (retaliatory) of £1/ for every visa (transit or full) permitting a Portuguese subject to enter British Territory!!!! This seemed to be a problem unique in its own way for, while a Goan can enter British India via his own Goa free of all charges, the same Goan while entering from a foreign port is required to pay £1 Consular Fee for the same privilege! The whole operation at Basra for the discharge of a Goan seaman and his repatriation to Bombey (port of engagement) involved a little short of £3/ per head on passport formalities alone!

British Govt. Intervenes

Matters by now were becoming impossible when His Majesty's Consul at Basra, at the suggestion of a Goan, placed the whole matter, in the form of an exhaustive memorandum, before His Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, His Britannic Majesty's Board of Trade and the Chief Passport Officer in London. These three departments among themselves after a careful and prolonged survey pronounced their very fair ruling on the various points raised, whereby all the intricate formalities were abolished as being irregular and declared once and for all that the Goan seamen serving under the British Flag are to be considered and treated while in British Territory and afloat under the British Flag as being "British Subjects."

The object of narrating facts contained in the preceding lines is to lay emphasis that if it was possible at a smalll port like Basra it should be equally possible at Bombay, but only with the proviso that the persons or person that handles the problem must be one with actual experience of life at sea.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION CHIEF ENGINEERS Say:

The Bengal Lamps as I saw them manufactured in the factory of the BENGAL ELECTRIC LAMP WORKS, LTD. within the precincts of the metropolis of Bengal are in every way equal to the best imported electric bulbs from anywhere in the world There are twenty-two processes to go through before a finished lamp is issued for the market On merit as to quality and price, these lamps should hold their own in open competition. If the public bodies do not buy them they may rightly be blamed for indifference to indigenous effort and for unreasoned bias for foreign goods.

(Sd.) B. N. DEY,
D.Sc., London,
6-12-33. Chief Engineer,
Corporation of Calcutta.

THE BENGAL ELECTRIC LAMP WORKS, Ltd.
2/3, CLIVE ROW CALCUTTA.

PROGRESSIVE ANAGRAMS IN RHYMES

ANAGRAMS have become such a popular puzzle in the village of Beanville that you often can see the neighbors gathered in a group at their back fences exchanging ideas in a hunt for elusive words.

The progressive anagrams in rhymes by Hector, the poet-puzzlist, are the best liked of this form of puzzle.

Start with the word of three letters suggested by the first couplet and write the letters in the first horizontal row of three squares in the lower left-hand corner. Then add the letter given with each succeeding couplet and transpose the letters to spell the required word. Proceed in this manner until the final word of 11 letters is spelled.

The second set of anagrams is solved in the same way, excepting that the first word of three letters is written in the first vertical row of three squares in the upper right-hand corner of the drawing and so on until the final word is spelled. The anagram verses follow:

I.

When the author is stumped for a simile,
He's apt to use an abbreviate THREE.
"S." If you define FOUR with precision
I think you'd call it a "division."
"H." His FIVE protrudes in self-conceit
As pompously he walks the street.
"U." Down SIX the waters shoot in mass,
But Niagara's way beyond this class.
"O." "Who SEVEN one hair of that gray head,
Dies like a dog! March on!" he said.
"A." Many a dress that's tailor-made
Is often trimmed with a fine EIGHT braid.
"M." Fussy maids are apt to decline
A kiss from a male without a NINE.
"R." That Time must be tireless is evident when
We reflect how relentless it TEN all men.
Because it didn't suit his taste.
"T." His NINE to it were not O. K.
So it never saw the light of day.
"H." By social ills TEN are not pestered.
They lead a life that is sequestered.
"S." ELEVEN have branches wherever you go,
They claim for this reason their prices are low.

II.

Quite indefinite you may be
When speaking of a man as THREE.
"S." If you know the way to anywhere,
Following FOUR must get you there.
"C." To kids geometry may be strange,
Yet FIVE they buy if they have the change.
"R." The SIX finds fault whene'er he can;
He's called a disagreeable man.
"A." Man's manners will SEVEN if he hobnobs
With ill-bred folks or caddish snobs.
"I." Many an EIGHT the SIX has erased.
"T." Who will not agree that Shakespeare's ELEVEN
Was super-inspired, a gift from Heaven!

"Mind-Reading"

THE "mind-reader" gives a newspaper to a spectator and asks him to cut out a small advertisement and place it in his pocket. The performer takes back the paper, folds it up and places it to his head. After a few seconds' concentration he reads out the advertisement which was cut out.

This trick requires a newspaper and duplicate pages from another paper of the same date. The duplicate pages are gummed next to the pages of the paper proper.

The "mind-reader" gives the newspaper to someone, telling him to cut a small advertisement and place in his pocket. The mind-reader takes back the paper, and folds it neatly so that the duplicate advertisement registers through the cut-out portion. Then he pretends to concentrate and reads the cut-out advertisement.

The Elusive Black Diamond

(Continued from page 9).

to the police-station with that card, and they'll give you ten shillings. Can you do that?"

"You bet!" exclaimed the boy as he concealed the card in his clothes and hurried away.

Dan Wayne looked at his watch. It was only a few minutes after three o'clock and he knew that the road which he wanted was not far away. He entered a telephone kiosk, and, ringing-up the Yard, left a message for his assistant giving full details of his proposed movements. Then, making his way to a neighbouring cafe, he ordered a hearty meal.

A faint drizzle was falling from the darkening sky when he left the shop and strolled towards Manchy Avenue. The dilapidated state of the houses testified to the wisdom of the local authorities who had condemned many of the premises. A few of the numbers of the houses were still visible, and the detective-inspector easily discovered the one which he required, for it still bore the distinguishing mark '15' in faded paint, showing faintly through the dirty fanlight.

He knocked at the door, which was opened as if he had been expected, and from the dim interior, the face of a slovenly old woman peered out.

"What d'yer want?" she asked suspiciously.

"I've come to see Mr. Johnson," replied Dan Wayne, inserting his foot in the door.

"'Im, eh?" croaked the woman. "Up on the first floor. If you don't break your neck first, give a shout when you get up to the landing. Perhaps he'll 'ear yer!"

She vanished with a hoarse chuckle into a room, and Dan Wayne grouped along the dingy, semi-dark hall. On the alert for danger, he began to mount the creaking stairs. He reached the landing and called. Then, as he stood a moment with his back to the wall, a trap-door above him was opened, and from the aperture a weighted sack was flung upon the unsuspecting detective's head. Luckily he was standing with his head bent forward at the moment of impact, to listen for any sound from Mr. Johnson, and his shoulders took the full force of the concussion. It was sufficient, however, to dash him unconscious to the floor.

As he fell, a man dropped from the trap-door above, and in a few minutes had skilfully bound his victim. Then, throwing open the door of an adjoining room, he dragged the helpless Dan Wayne inside. Quickly he searched the pockets of his prisoner, and then dropped him again upon the floor.

Several hours elapsed before consciousness returned to the detective-inspector and his brain to function. Gradually, as the mist cleared, he awoke to the full realisation of his danger. Exerting his strength to the full he strained impotently at his bonds. With much struggling he managed to roll himself to the wall, and with frantic efforts eased himself into a sitting position. Gradually the ache from the blow which he had received began to pass and he could think clearly over his predicament.

He had been lying thus for a few minutes when the door opened and a dark shape passed from the landing into the room. The scrape of a match revealed, for a moment, the dark coat and hood which the man was wearing. He lit the gas from the flickering match and turned the flame low so that only the faintest glimmer of light showed in the room.

Dan Wayne strained his eyes into the darkness but could only see the vague outline of his companion.

"Take a good look at me!" exclaimed the man. "It may be the last chance you'll have. You walked into my trap just as easily as that fool, Sturmer. It's lucky for him that he is inside, or I'd teach him to trick me! I suppose you are wondering why I've gone to the trouble to catch you? I guessed you must have been in that house at Norwood for some time. You probably heard all I said to Sturmer. You were very clever to get my hostage away, too. Still, that's not the reason why I've brought you here. I'm not really interested in catching clumsy detectives, but in this instance you will be better out of the way. It wouldn't do for two people to appear at Princetown, to collect Tim Martin to-morrow, would it?"

"You've got some chance of pulling that off, Mr. Clever Black Diamond," sneered Dan Wayne, endeavouring to provoke his captor. "As soon as you get to the prison you will be suspected. You'd better get back to your game of tripping up cheap little crooks like Sturmer."

"You think so, do you?" snarled The Black Diamond. "Well, thanks to you, the business will be simplified!"

He flourished under the eyes of the detective a wallet, and Dan Wayne, recognising it as his own, realised with rage that in the wallet was the signed order for the transfer of Tim Martin. Also, that all the special arrangements had been made so that on presentation of the other Tim Martin would be handed over without question. Then his annoyance passed as his thoughts moved ahead. The memory of his telephone message to his assistant flashed through his mind. In a few hours at the latest, Sergeant Jim Fruby would be following him up. They had then only to telephone to Prince-Tewin and when the Black Diamond arrived to collect Tim Martin, he would find himself in a trap from which it would take all his ingenuity to wriggle.

His captor seemed to sense his satisfaction for he gave a grim chuckle.

"Don't be too sure of getting away from this house alive," he remarked. "When I leave I might set fire to the place. It wants it bad enough. Just one little precaution." He bent suddenly and tied a scarf round the detective's mouth. Then he walked from the room and slammed the door behind him.

The detective-inspector tried again to wrench loose the ropes which bound him, but his efforts proved worse than useless, for his struggles seemed to tighten the knots. He lay against the wall, sweat pouring from him with his frantic efforts, his wrists and arms throbbing with pain. Then suddenly he heard the old woman's voice from below.

"Mr. Johnson, eh?" she said, "Up on the first floor. He's got a bloke with him who looks like a tec, so perhaps you won't be so keen on seeing 'im. Yer coming in? All right, no accountin' for tastes. When you get up on the landing, shout. Perhaps 'e'll hear yer!"

Cautious footsteps sounded on the stairs, and then Dan Wayne heard a voice on the landing outside.

"Mr. Johnson? Are you there?"

At the sound of the voice, the prisoner's hopes sank. For the man outside on the landing was his assistant, Sergeant Fruby, and in another few minutes, he was due to suffer the same fate that had befallen his superior.

The detective-inspector's surmise proved only too correct. He heard Gruby suddenly collapse with a groan; heard the thud, as the unknown dropped from the trap-door, and a few minutes after the door of the room opened and the limp figure of his assistant was dragged into the room and dropped near him.

The Black Diamond chuckled as he stood a moment looking down at the two helpless detectives.

"What a pair!" He exclaimed. "I'm sorry that I can't stop and keep you company. I must get rid of that old hag downstairs; she's earned her money. Then I've got to complete my arrangements to gather up our artful friend, Martin. If you had not so kindly presented me with the order for his release, things might have been different for you. As it is, if nothing upsets my plans, you will be released to-morrow about noon. But, if I suffer any interference....." His voice changed from its mocking tone. ".....I shall come back and burn the house and you two fools with it!"

He stood for a moment, regarding the two helpless men before him, then bent suddenly and dragged Frudy away to the further side of the room.

"That's better," he remarked, "You may get too fond of each other if I leave you so close together!"

He gave one glance round the room. Then he turned out the light, and the slamming of the door indicated that he had gone.

Dan Wayne lay back against the wall in helpless rage, for a few moments. Then his sense of humour came to his rescue and he laughed.

"We're not beaten yet!" he muttered, "We've got until nine to-morrow."

Realising that he could do nothing until Fruby recovered consciousness, he composed himself and wrigged into a more comfortable position. His legs seemed dead from the constriction of the ropes and his tongue seemed like a dry sponge in his mouth. Finally, after another futile struggle at his bonds, and despite his efforts to keep on the alert, he fell asleep.

A groan from his companion awoke him. It was a few moments before he understood where he was. Then, as the mist of sleep cleared from his brain, the full realisation of his position dawned upon him afresh. Involuntarily he stretched his limbs, and gave a muttered exclamation as the ropes rubbed into his bruised skin. The scarf which The Black Diamond had flung loosely around his mouth had become freed while he slept, and he shook his head until it dropped clear of his face. Then he called to his companion and in a few minutes, he heard Fruby give a grunt.

"Jim! Jim!" called the detective-inspector. "Pull yourself together!"

"Who's that?" croaked Fruby. "Is that you, Dan?"

"Yes, it's me! replied Dan Wayne. "He's got up botn, and what's more he's got hold of the order to release Tim Martin. Unless we get free of this place, he'll grab Martin, can't get these ropes off, he's made too good a job of it. I'm going to try and roll over to you. Then we'll see if we can get loose somehow."

He eased his shoulders down from the wall until he was lying flat upon the floor. Then he began to roll over towards his companion. At last, after two futile attempts, he bumped into Fruby.

"Try and turn over, Jim," he said, "Then perhaps I can get my hands at your ropes."

For some time they wriggled and strained in the darkness, until at last Dan Wayne managed to get his hands on the ends of Fruby's ropes.

Fumbling and clutching at the strands with his semi-numbed fingers furiously at his impotence, the detective-inspector picked at his companion's bonds. Slowly, with infinite patience, he began to unravel the knots. Pausing for brief rests, the two men jerked and heaved until, at last, a sudden movement from Fruby loosened the rope sufficiently for him to free one hand, and then another. As the blood began to course back into his veins, he rubbed away vigorously, helpless for the moment to do more than grunt at the painful sensation.

As soon as he was able to move, he concentrated on Dan Wayne's ropes. In a short time, he also was free, and then, just as they were about to attempt to leave the room, Fruby, who was nearest to the door, motioned his companion to silence.

As they listened, they heard footsteps approaching, and the sound of someone whistling the latest tune from the talkies. Then the door began to open.

The whistler took two steps into the room before he collapsed under the combined attack of the two furious detectives. In a few seconds, while Dan Wayne held the prisoner firmly by the throat, Fruby found his matches and lit the gas, and they stared down at their captive, a wizened, pale-faced little man.

"Listen to me!" snarled Dan Wayne. "Is there anybody else in the house? Speak up and if you try to shout, you'll never shout again!"

"No....." stammered the little man. "There ain't nobody only me. I ain't done nothing!"

"Chuck that rope over, Fruby, snapped the detective-inspector.

They left their prisoner lying gagged and helpless upon the floor, and crept down the stairs, to find daylight showing through the fanlight in the hall. Opening the front door, they reached the street, unmolested. The local police-station was near at hand, and within a few minutes of their entry. Fruby had left with several officers to overhaul Number 15, Manchy Avenue, while Dan Wayne impatiently waited for his telephone connection with the prison at Dartmoor.

At last he heard the click of the receiver and the voice of the operator from Dartmoor speaking.

"This is Detective-Inspector Wayne of Scotland Yard, speaking, he said. "Has the convict Tim Martin left the prison yet? Find out at once! If he's not gone, he's to be held, together with the men who come to take him!"

He waited a few moments in tense silence and then back came the answer.

"Martin was transferred on a Home Office order, and left the prison at nine this morning in charge of two officers from Scotland Yard. What's up?"

(To be continued on Sunday next)

YOUR LUCK

Simply send us a Post Card with the name of any flower together with your name and address. And we shall send you by V.P.P. for Rs. 1|4|- only Postage extra a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months, showing among other things profit and loss in business promotions, transfer and reduction in service, births, marriages happiness and other bodily ailments Directions will also be sent to safeguard yourself from the coming evil influence of the stars A trial will convince you of the accuracy of our prophecies. Correct answers to any five questions for Rs 1|4 only. Postage extra.

Note.—A reward of Rs 100 shall be awarded to any one challenging our statement

PROFESSOR G. SHUNKER.
Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"How is it that you never want to meet Jack. Does he owe you money?"

"No, but he wants to."

* * * *

"Quite," said the producer to the complaining actress; but how old are you—if it isn't a rude answer?"

* * * *

"What did Joan do when Charles broke off their engagement?"

Oh, just flung her engagement ring on to her right hand and stalked out."

* * * *

A doctor declares that people with hobbies rarely go crazy. He doesn't explain what happens to those who have to live with people with hobbies.

* * * *

Recruiting Sergeant, (to weedy-looking specimen who wishes to join the army): "Sorry, but you don't look the type that could do much fighting."

"What do you mean, fightin?' What's the League of Nations for?"

* * * *

A hopeful candidate in a London surburb called on an amateur gardener who was engaged in a futile search for his garden tools.

"If your neighbours in this

"Have you seen my son? He was with me a moment ago."

constituency return me——" he began.

"It will be the first thing they've ever returned in their lives," said the amateur gardener.

* * * *

Little John's mother called him several times, but the lad made no response, although he was within easy hearing distance.

"Why didn't you answer me?" said the mother, sternly, when she reached the child.

"Mother, I was playing a sheep." said the lad, "and sheep don't talk."

* * * *

A passenger on the "Limited," looking under his berth in the morning, found one black shoe and the tan. He called the porter's attention to the error.

The porter scratched his head in bewilderment

"Well, ef dat don't beat all," he said, "Dat's de second time dis marnin' dat mistake's happened."

* * * *

The impecunious young man, writing to his bank requesting that a new cheque book be forwarded to him, concluded his letter: "Kindly let me know how my account stands."

He received the following reply: "Sir.—In reply to your letter, we beg to state that your account does not stand. You withdrew its last support on the 2nd inst."

"Hallo, what are you doing here, old fellow?"

"I'm on my honeymoon."

"Where's your wife?"

"Well, somebody had to stay at home and look after the shop."

* * * *

A Chinese soldier in the course of conversation with a British soldier at Shanghai asked why the British almost always win their battles. "Before goin' inter action," explained the "Tommy," "we always pray." To which the other retorted that the Chinese also prayed before a battle.

"Yus, but the point is, wot language de yer pray in?"

"In Chinese, of course."

"Well, that explains why yer don't win yer battles, don't it? 'Oo understands Chinese?"

* * * *

A passenger had come to inquire for a long belong brown-paper parcel which he said he had left in a local train that had arrived at panding-all half an hour previously. He was obviously worried and excited aboht it.

"Would it be anything like the one you've got under your arm, sir?" asked the lost-property official

"Bless my poor head." said the inquirer, turning away. "Good day."

* * * *

"All you can eat for half a crown."

The proprietor of a restaurant which makes this offer was congratulating himself on a plan which attracts good custom, when in walked a patron over six feet tall and weighing about 250lb.

After he had finished the official count was handed to the proprietor by a grim-faced waiter. It read: "Four fruit cocktails, eight veal cutlets, five portions of potatoes, two portions of beef six ice-creams, two tomato salads, five portions of ham."

As the patron left, the proprietor smiled, undaunted.

"Come and have a proper meal some time," he said.

* * * *

The reporter began to ask his questions.

"And would you like to tell me what made you a multi-millionaire?" he asked.

The terribly rich man looked pensive.

"I think you can say my wife did," he replied at length.

"I see, her loyal help——"

"No, no. I was simply curious to know if there was any income she couldn't live beyond."

* * * *

"Yes, my friends," said the lecturer, "some admire Moses, who instituted the old law; some Paul who spread the new. But which character in the Bible has had the largest following?"

As he paused, a voice from the balk of the hall shouted: "Ananias!"

* * * *

"What do you mean by this disgraceful performance?" thundered the manager. "You told me you'd got a good act. It's a wonder my audience didn't wreck the theatre. Get out of my place at once!"

"All right, guv'nor," said one of the duo, with weary resignation. "Give us our night's salary and we'll go."

"You'll get no night's salary out of me!" the angry manager retorted. "Clear off!"

"Well, guv'nor," interrupted the other with a certain dignity, "we always 'ave 'ad a night's salary."

* * * *

A man bought a car cheap. A few days later a friend asked him how it was and he replied. "My dear chap, I'm just beginning to realize how hard it is to drive a bargain."

* * * *

Two men were drawing up articles of partnership before their lawyer. The lawyer went through the articles before the final signing, and suddenly said: "But there is no mention of fire or bankruptcy; these must go in."

"Quite right," said the partners, speaking at once. "Put them in; but the profits are to be divided equally in both cases."

* * * *

It was getting very late when Tam emerged somewhat unsteadily from the inn, cranked up his car, and then planted himself solemnly in the back seat.

The village policeman approached him and said, kindly, "Noo, Tam, ye'll need to come out of that. Ye're not fit to drive.

"Mind yer ain business" was the rejoinder; and then, in an injured voice, Tam proceeded: "It would suit ye better to catch the fellow that's stolen my driving wheel."

* * * *

A very stout man mounted the scales and dropped a penny in the slot. After a furious clanking and rattling the pointer finally came to rest not far from the twenty-stone mark.

There was an unseen witness to the ceremony, and, as the big man contemplated the result, the voice of a small boy piped from behind him: "Say, mister, how many times did it go round?"

* * * *

Mrs. Robinson, on the eve of a dinner-party, warned her butler on no account to offer wine to Mrs. Young, one of the guests.

The dinner passed off successfully, but afterwards, when the ladies were in the drawing room, Mrs. Young remarked to her hostess: "I don't want to be personal, but I should like to know why I was so pointedly ignored when the wine was being handed round to-night."

"Oh," said the hostess, "I told the butler about that. I know you have joined the Temperance League."

"But," said the guest, "it wasn't the Temperance League I joined, it was the Morality League."

"So stupid of me, dear," was the reply, "but I knew you had given up "something." "

* * * *

McTavish was the proud owner of a new cash register. One day, when a man entered his shop and bought a sixpenny cigar, the customer noted that McTavish pocketed the money instead of putting it into the till.

"Why not ring it up?" he asked. "You'll be forgetting it."

"Oh, I'll not forget it," replied the Scot. "Ye ken I keep track in my head until a get five shillings, an' then I ring it up. It saves wear-r and tear-r on the the machine."

* * * *

The peace and calm of the police station were disturbed by the entrance of a very excited woman. Hurriedly she approached the inspector.

"I've lost my husband. He was with me yesterday, but I've not seen him since."

"Extraordinary," replied the inspector. "Can you give me any particulars as to his appearance?"

"Oh, yes! He's very dark, and has a sallow complexion. He also has a Roman nose."

The inspector looked grave and shook his head as he replied: "In that case, madam, you'll never see him again."

"Why?"

"Because a Roman nose never turns up."

"Well, Thomas, how are you?"

"I be better than I was, sir, but I bain't as well as I was before I was as bad as I be now."

* * * *

The house agent decided to be quite frank with his latest clients.

"Of course," he began, "this house has one or two drawbacks which I feel I must mention. It is bounded on the north by the gasworks, on the south by an india-rubber works, on the east by a vinegar factory, and in the west there is a glue-boiling establishment."

"Good Heavens!" gasped the husband. "Fancy showing us such a place. What a neighbourhood!"

"Quite so," replied the agent. "But there are advantages. The rent is cheap, and you can always tell which way the wind is blowing!"

* * * *

A temperance orator was describing how his life had been influenced by total abstinence.

"You know," he said, "I am now chief of my department. Three years ago there were two men in the office who held positions superior to mine. One was dismissed through drunkenness. The other was led into crime. He is now serving a long term of imprisonment, and all through the

"Co's yer tailor, 'Orace?"
"Wotcha want t'know for?"
"Well yer soot's pretty well cut!"

influence of strong drink. Now I ask," he cried, growing eloquent, "what has raised me to my present high position?"

"Drink!" was the unexpected reply he received from a member of the audience.

* * * *

An enterprising pastor had been called to a small mining town to help build up the parish. He worked faithfully, added many members, and then managed to build a church. A steam heating system was installed, and everything was considered complete—until it was discovered that the church had no bell.

A compaign was started for funds for a bell, but the parish had been well drained, so the pastor sought contributions from outsiders. He finally approached a miner.

The miner listened, thought a moment and asked: "Ye say ye've ave a new church?"

"Yes," said the pastor.

"Ah noo ye want a bell for ut"

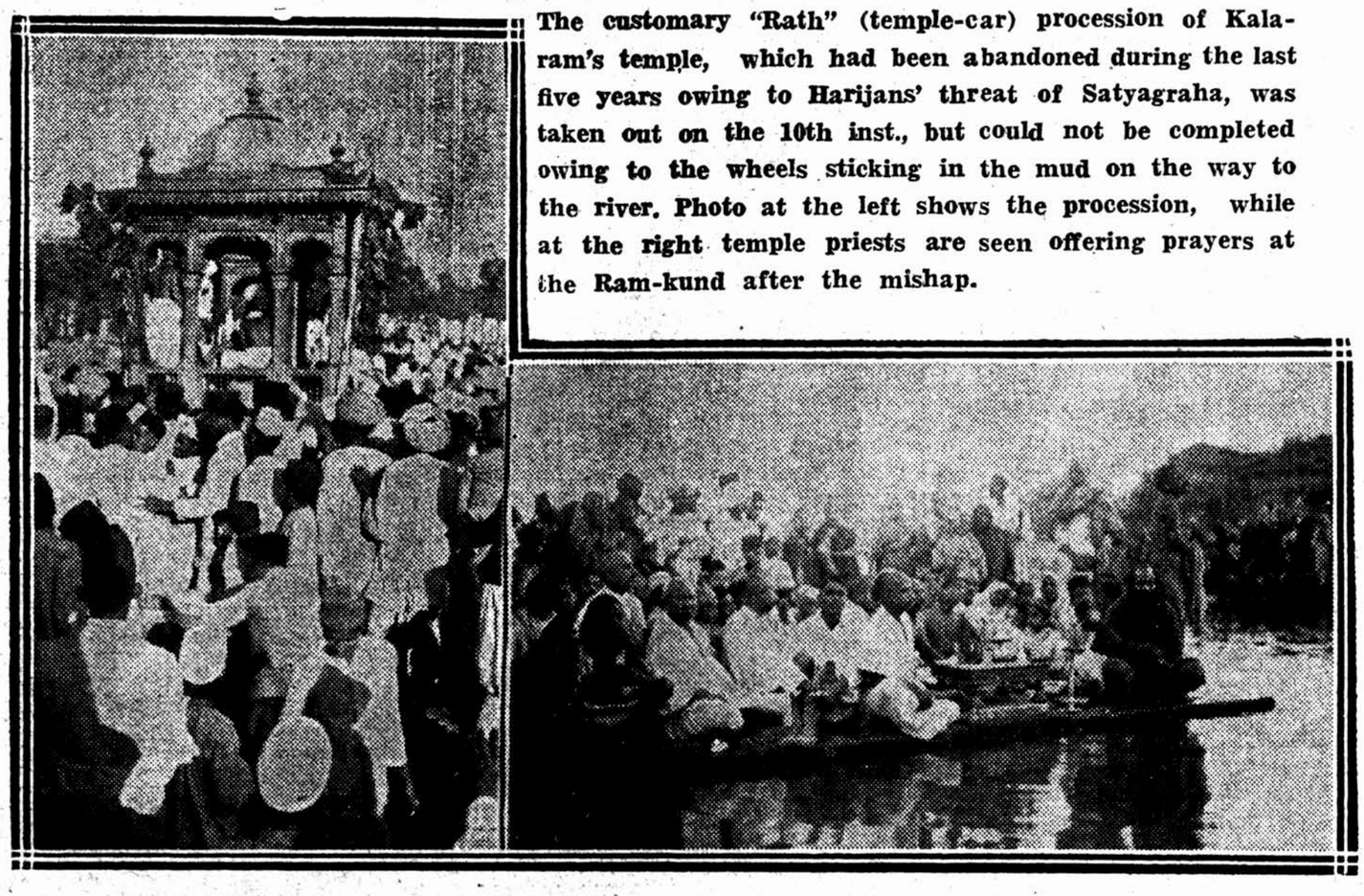
"Yes."

"An' ye say the church is 'eated by steam?"

"Yes."

"Men," said the miner, "why don't ye put a whustle on ut?"

NASIK "RATH" PROCESSION



The customary "Rath" (temple-car) procession of Kalaram's temple, which had been abandoned during the last five years owing to Harijans' threat of Satyagraha, was taken out on the 10th inst., but could not be completed owing to the wheels sticking in the mud on the way to the river. Photo at the left shows the procession, while at the right temple priests are seen offering prayers at the Ram-kund after the mishap.

M. B. B. S. Examination Results For 1935

40 And 71 Percentage Of Passes In First And Second Year Respectively

FIRST M.B.B.S.

FIRST CLASS

N. R. Motwani.

SECOND CLASS.

R. G. Acharya C. A. Agashe N.G. Ajgaonkar F. K. Amin, N. Y. Anegundi M. M. R. B. Arain, P Arthur, T. M. Asani, V. N. Ashtaputre C. J. Badheca V. K. Bam, V. R. Basrur, K. M. Baxi, C. B. Bhargav, G. J. Bhatt, H. B. Bhatt, M. J. Bhatt J S. Boyce D. R. Chaobal J. Chatterji, K. K. Chokshi S. V. Dalvi, T. P. Dani, Phiroza Santook Davar, M. de Menezes, N. G. Desai, N. C. Desai, R. P. Desai, S. L. Deshpande, Amy Dhunjibhoy Engineer. Shanta Lakshman Goge, B. R. Gupta, S. D. Halyalkar, M. Hatanngdi, R. A. Irani, A. K. Jadeja, D. D. Joshi, S. G. Joshi, D. R. Kaikini, L. D. Kale, A. C. Kantawala, Hilla Sorabji Kapadia, J. V. Karia N. R. Karode, L. T. Kataria, G. V. Keshani, Narmada Wasudeo Ketkar, B. V. Khachane, A. U. Khan, S. S. Kirtane, D. A. Koppikar, Prema Mangesh Kulkarny, J. R. Makhija, G. V. Mandlik, D. R. Mandrekar, K. K. Mankad, B. W. Mardhekar, K. G. Mathur, B. G. Mehta, R. J. Mehta, R. U. Mehta K.H. Mistry, L. Monteiro, Champu Mukundrao Muzumdar, K. J Nagarseth, L. N. Nagda, A. H. Nakhooda, V. D. Nanavati, Rangu Mahadeva Paranjpe, V. S. Paranjpe. N. P. Parikh, R. M. Parikh, B. R. Patel, L. R. Patel, R. M. Patel. R. P. Patel, V. G. Patel, R. L. Pathak, D. S. Patkar, C. M. Patwa, K. N. Pendse, C. F. Pereira, J. Pereira, J. N. Pohowalla, C. N. Pradhan, B. M. Pujari, M. L. Qazi, Kusum Shamrao Rao, D. S. Rege, W. H. Roberts, O. T. Samani, B. M. Shah B. M. Shah, H A. Shah, K. C Shah, L S. Shah, N. N. Shah, O. J. Shah, R. M. Shah, Sarah Abraham Shellim, M. V. Sheth, Zubaida Haji Yusoof Sobani, R. S Tata, V. H. Thakor. J. M. Tral-Shawala, B. H. Trivedi. N. S. Vahia, J. A. Vaidya, D. V. Virkar, S. N. Vyas, K. M. Wadhwani, S. N. Yeravdekar. S. H. Zaveri.

PASS.

Miss Indira Bhogilal Kapadia.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship to Miss Amy D. Engineer.

The Lady Reay Medical Scholarship to Miss Narmada W. Keitkar.

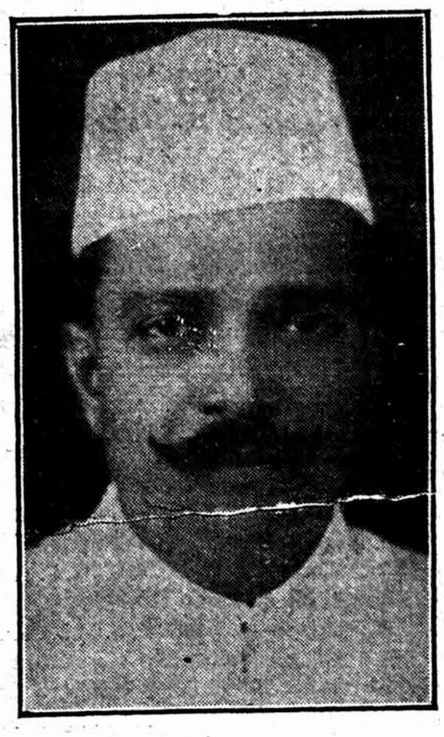
The Dr. Yeshwant Govind Nadgir Scholarship to N. R. Motwane.

SECOND M.B.B.S.

The following candidates have passed the Examination:—

Pass with distinction:—(Miss) Lila P. Patil and P. K. Sen.

R. Abreu; G. Albuquerque; F. A F. Amaral; B. M. Amin; G. K. Apte; I. R. Atodaria; Dhun Shapurji Balsara; R. S. Barve; M. I. Baxa Musa; R. M. Bhagat; Indumati Moreshwar Bhat; P. K. Bhatt; S. J. Bhatt; B J. Cerejo; A. K. Chatterji; B B. Choksi; V. V. Dange; V. D'Costa; B. D. Desai; D. G. Desai; G. De Souza; J. M. Doctor; K. R. Doshi; Anasuya Wamanrao Dukle; G. Fernandes; N. C. Gargya; R. B. Inamdar; Khorshed Namdar Irani; G. D. Joglekar; M. A. Joglekar; N. S. Joshi; V. V. Joshi; B. H. Kamalapur; R. D. Kamat; M. B. Kanekar; J. N. Kapadia; R. B. Karkhanis; B. L. Kate; M. T. Khare; V. A. Khare; D. W. Khot; S. K. Kinare; R. M. Kotasthane; G. S. Kulkarni; G. T. Malkani; K. G. Mangalvedhekar; J. C. Marfatia; N. D. Masalia; A. Mascarenhas; W. M. Matkar; R. K. Mehta; Villian Dayabhai Mehta; V. R. Mhaskar; N. E. Mody; H. Mohammad; I. Mohd.; I. K. Mujavar; M. K. Mukerji; D. N. Muzumdar; D. S. Nanoty; S. N. Narula; G. S. Nathwani; N. P. Nathwani; G. D. Natu; Sunderabai Nighojkar; J. L. Pandya; R. M. Parikh; J. M. Patani; B. D. Patel; J. R. Patel; M. G. Patel; S. B. Pathakji; N. M. Purandare; P. S. Rastogi; Savitaben Raval; V. H. Salaskar; M. V. Sant; C. G. Saraiya; C. M. Shah; C. N. Shah; J. R. Shah; P. B. Shah; U. S. Shah; V. D. Shah; V. V. Shah; K. J. Sheth; Sumati Krishna Sirdeshpande; J. H. Thacker; B. Thakur; J. K. Thanawala; T. Thomas; C. C. Trivedi; C. N. Trivedi; M. N. Vora; R. V. Waingankar and J. P. Zachariah.



Mr. S. K. PUPALA, well-known Congress leader and Municipal Corporator of Bombay, who passed away on the 11th inst.

SOCIALISTS GAGGED

Kerala Labour Leaders Served With Order Under Sec. 144

CALICUT, Dec. 19.

The following order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. issued by Mr. K. Padmanaban, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Calicut, has been served on Messrs. A. K. Gopalan Nabiar, N. C. Sankaran, P. Krishna Pillai and Mr. Gurukhal, prominent Labour workers.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you are holding public meetings in and around Thruvanur with a view to inciting the labourers in the factories therein,

And whereas it has been further made to appear to me that such meetings tend to create disturbances to public tranquillity and defiance to duly constituted authority.

And whereas I am satisfied that in the circumstances an emergent ex parte order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. is called for to meet the situation and to prevent breaches of the peace.

I do hereby order you not to hold or cause to be held in any place or places in Calicut Taluk within a radius of five miles from Kallayi bridge for a period of one month from the date any such meeting."—United Press.

The total number of attacks and deaths from epidemic diseases in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 7th December 1935:—Cholera Attacks 1524 Deaths 775, Small pox Attacks 434 and Deaths 66.

Plague Attacks 45 and Deaths 24.

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Kolhapur Stable Does Hat Trick

Jockey Cook Rides Four Winners At Mahaluxmi

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

A large and enthusiastic crowd infected with the X'mas spirit thronged the enclosures at Mahaluxmi, hoping to get their expenses, for the festival out of the sport on Saturday. They were however disappointed because several outsiders prevailed in a long programme, beating the alleged certainties, which according to sound judges stood out on the card.

The Kolhapur establishment sent out three winners during the afternoon and ought to have really had four to its credit, but for the disqualification of Krishna in the opening event. W. Cook who is the stable jockey did the hat trick on Powder Boy, Almas and Diamond Shower, capping a splendid day's work by winning the last race on Samra Layali, which was his fourth success.

The Australian lightweight may well have been dismayed by his unfortunate experiences in the opening stages, but he triumphed over his difficulties with rare courage. Nine riders out of ten would have lost heart if they had won the first race on a favourite, only to be disqualified, been beaten by a short head in the second, and relegated to second place again in the third. Billy Cook, however, is made of sterner stuff and he rose to the occasion in a manner which evoked general admiration. He was on top of the world half way through the programme.

Smart Sprinter.

Diamond Shower defied a penalty of six pounds in the X'mas Handicap, incidentally proving that over a sprint course, the son of Diomedes is one of the best handicappers in training. Centoi and Count Ito showed fight, but could make no impression on the Kolhapur gelding, who is at the peak of his form.

Frivolous Objection.

Great surprise was occasioned when Beautaur, an Australian horse, led all the way in the Sandown Plate to win an exciting race. Towards the closing stages the son of Beau Fils left the rails to swerve towards the Judge's Box, but in doing so he did not interfere at all with Ootman, the runner up. The objection lodged against Beautaur was frivolous and the deposit should have been forfeited.

Samra Layali Again.

With 9-4 on her back Samra Layali gained a very meritorious victory in the Ridge Plate (Div. I). Mr. Aziz Mahomed's mare who is looking a picture overhauled Green Lawn and Farat Prince just near home amidst shouts of great joy from her host of supporters.

Daily Treble Not Won.

Owing to the fact that Beautaur, the third leg in the Daily Treble was an outsider, the pool was not scooped, and the sum of Rs. 1,890 has been carried over to the next meeting.

THE PRONGS PLATE.
(Division I).

Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Mr. Ebrahim Noomair's GHOJ AL SAAD 7-9 (car. 7-11) Cook 1
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's KRISHNA 8-1 Davison 2
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's TURKISH PRINCE 8-4 Britt 3
Mr. K. T. Sampat's BAHADUR AL IRAQ 8-4 Brace 4

Won by Sht. Hd 2 lengths 2 lengths.

Time: 2m. 8 1/5sec.

Favourite: Krishna (8-1).

Tote paid Rs. 57 for win; Rs. 18 Rs. 18 and Rs. 30 for places.

All Ran.

Winner trained by: Mahomedalli.

Krishna (No. 14) came first, but was disqualified for interference.

THE SHIRAZ PLATE
Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Mr. B. G. Mehta's MAHMOOD BEG 8-1 Selby 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's IRAQ BAHADUR 8-10 Cook 2
Mr. Diamond's TURF BOY 8-1 Davison 3
Mr. A. L. Essa's RUDOLF 8-10 Blyth 4

Won by short head; 1-1|2 length and 3|4 length.

Time.—1min. 39-3|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 194 for win, and Rs. 25; Rs. 14 and Rs. 16 for places.

Not Run.—Arab Star 8-1; and Faisal 8-1.

Favourite:—Iraq Bahadur.

Winner trained by M. Nusserwanji.

THE PRONGS PLATE.
(Division II).

Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Mr. K. T. Sampat's AL MUQBIL 7-9 Britt 1
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's SHERIYAR 8-1 Cook 2
Mr. Abdul Hamid Mahomed Amin's JAWAD PASHA 8-1 Selby 3
The Chief of Miraj Jnr.'s MAHBOOBAT TARIQ 8-2 Graham 4

Won by 1 length; 5 lengths and head.

Time.—2mins. 6-2|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 36 for win, and Rs. 14; Rs. 14 and Rs. 27 for places.

Not Run:—Gani Beg 8-8.

Favourites:— Sheriyar 8-1 and Al Muqbil 7-9.

Winner trained by Yusuff bin Essa.

THE MATHERAN PLATE.
Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

BELLE OF YORK W. Little 1
HER LADYSHIP Burns 2
SAVONETTE Davison 3
MINSTREL BOY Graham 4

Won by 1 length, 1-1|4 length, 1|2 length.

Time: 1 min. 30 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 305 for win, and Rs. 51; Rs. 18 and Rs. 25 for places.

All ran.

Favourites.—Her Ladyship 9-13 and Honey Boy 8-4.

THE LAVINGTON PLATE
Distance—About 1-1|2 miles

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for all Horses.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's POWDER BOY 9-0 Cook .. 1
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's MONREALE 7-13 Selby 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's BALLYLINCH 8-10 Brace 3
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's THE EARL 8-0 Britt 4

Won by 2-1|2 lengths; 3 lengths and neck.

Time.—2mins. 42-2|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 43 for win, and Rs. 22 and Rs. 23 for places.

Not Run:—Corcy 10-3.

Favourite:—The Earl 8-0.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE RIDGE PLATE
(Division II).

Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ALMAS 8-8, Cook 1
Mr. M.C. Patel's DANGER 8-10, Blyth 2
Mr. Syed Fatah's FIRSAN 8-4, Graham 3
Mr. S.M.S.A. Hoosein's Yona 8-9, Simmons 4

Not run: Mosul King 7-4.

Won by 1 length, 2 lengths, 1-3|4 lengths.

Time: 1min. 51secs.

First tote paid Rs. 53 for win; Rs. 22, Rs. 34 and Rs. 76 for places.

Winner trained by V.V. Powar.

THE X'MAS HANDICAP
Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 8,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,500; A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's DIAMOND SHOWER 9-4, Cook 1
Mr. Kelso's CENTOI 7-9, Vatard 2
Maharaj Madan Singh's COUNT ITO 9-4, Burn 3
Mr. Eve's Heritage 7-10 (crd. 7-11), Brace 4

All ran.

Won by 3|4 length, 1 length, 1-1|4 lengths.

Time: 1min. 13-1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 35 for win; Rs. 13, Rs. 18 and Rs. 13 for places.

Winner trained by V.V. Powar.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.
Distance—1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Maharaj Madan Singh's BEAUTAUR 8-9, Burn 1
Mr. H.H. Dharamsey's OOTMAN 9-4, Britt 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's DALYMOUNT PARK 8-9, Forsyth 3
Mr. Diamond's Greek Glen 8-8, Davison 4

Not run: Magheramorne 7-11.

First tote paid Rs. 107 for win; Rs. 39, Rs. 45 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by L.H. Hewitt.

THE RIDGE PLATE.
(Division I).

Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Aziz Mahomed's SAMRA LAYALI 9-4, Cook 1
Mr. Esmail Khalil's GREEN LAWN 7-4, O'Neale 2
Mr. Gem's FARAT PRINCE.. 7-13, Forsyth 3
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Al Hamil 8-11, Vatard 4

Not run: Jai Bhawani II 8-6 and Lucky Boy 7-4.

First tote paid Rs. 54 for win; Rs. 22, Rs. 112 and Rs. 34 for places.

MACAVOY KNOCKS OUT EDDIE RISKO

(SPECIAL CABLE)

NEW YORK, December 21.

Jock Macavoy, the British middleweight champion, knocked out Eddie Risko, the world's middleweight champion in the first round of ten-round, after flooring him six times.

HOW HE DID IT

Mcavoy Floored Risko with the first punch of the fight for the count of one and then hooked the American with lefts and rights forcing him to hold on in clinches. A hard right hook and left right to jaw dropped Risko for the count of seven.

McAvoy chased Risko round the ring staggering him with rights to head and then floored him for the count of five. Risko was helpless, bleeding profusely but McAvoy gave no quarter and dropped him for a count of five and then a count of eight.

Finally from a right hook Risko sat in mid-ring conscious but unable to get up despite yelling from the crowd. McAvoy's terrific barrage of lefts and rights to the head made Risko utterly croggy.—Reuter.

New Office-Bearers Of Bombay Bullion Exchange

ELECTION HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH SILVER CRISIS

Rumours, that the election of a new President and Vice-President of the Bombay Bullion Exchange, was closely or remotely connected with the recent happenings in the Silver market, are authoritatively contradicted, as baseless.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bullion Exchange was held about three days back when Mr. Juthalal Motilal Chimansi was elected President and Mr. Shivpratap B. Joshi was elected vice-President.

It is stated, that the former President, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, and the former Vice-President, retired after the expiry of their term of office, without offering themselves for re-election, according to a long standing convention among the Directors, so that every Director might be a President in his turn.

LOW SCORING AT WELLINGTON

Home Team Make 164: M. C. C. Reply With 166

(Special Cable.)

WELLINGTON, Dec. 21.

Amazing cricket was witnessed on a rain affected wicket.

The M. C. C. won the toss and put in Wellington who were dismissed for 164, Sims capturing 8 wickets for 53 runs.

The M. C. C. replied with 166 Blundell (ex-Cambridge player) taking three wickets for 29 runs.

Wellington had made 29 for 3 in their second innings when stumps were drawn.

Sheffield Shield Matches

(Special Cable).

ADELAIDE, Dec. 21.

South Australia won by an innings and five runs.

New South Wales 351 (Ward 6 for 127) and 219 (Wall 3 for 15; Ryan four for 27).

At Melbourne the match was drawn.

Queensland 234 for 5 (Allen 100 Andrews 58).

Hubli Municipal Bye-Election

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, December 20.

The Hubli municipal bye-election from the First Ward is fixed for Tuesday the 24th instant. All the candidates are busy canvassing.

Mr. Nathrao Gokhale withdrew his candidature in favour of Mr. V. K Gokhale. All local Congress and Nationalist workers are working for Mr. Gokhale.

Fred Perry, the Tennis star, was one of the through passengers by to-day's P. & O. Mail Boat, S.S. "Strathnavar." Photo taken at Bombay on his way back to England from Australia.

Losses To Indian Mill Industry

Lancashire Competition Not Alone To Blame, Says Mr. Hutson

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"It is with considerable regret," said Mr. A. L. Hutson, Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in the course of his oral statement before the Special Tariff Board, "that we find ourselves taking up a position diametrically opposed to that of our manufacturing friends on the present issue, but we have examined the cases put forward by the Mill owners' Association and other bodies, and have found nothing in them to warrant any alteration of the views put forward in our original memorandum to the Board."

Mr. Hutson added that the argument advanced in some quarters that the losses made by the mill industry were a proof that the existing measure of protection received against the United Kingdom imports was insufficient, could not be sustained; because it had not been proved that it was Lancashire competition alone which was responsible for these losses. In fact, indications pointed quite the other way.

The witnesses examined represented those members of the Chamber who are interested in the imports into India of cotton piecegoods, cotton yarn and other fabrics from the United Kingdom.

The representatives of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce who gave evidence before the Special Tariff Board to-day were: Mr. A. L. Hutson, Chairman, Mr. A. G. Sotiriadi, Mr. H. A. Henry and Mr. H. Royal, Assistant Secretary.

Adequate Protection

It would be recalled that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce had submitted in their original memorandum to the Board that the following scale of duties would afford adequate protection to the Indian Mill industry against imports from the United Kingdom:

15 per cent 'ad valorem' on cotton piece-goods;

5 per cent 'ad valorem' on cotton yarns; and 20 per cent 'ad valorem' on artificial silk goods and artificial silk mixtures.

Hutson's Statement

In the course of his oral statement, Mr. A. L. Hutson said:

We should like to say at the outset that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has always realised the importance of the Mill Industry to India and to Bombay in particular, and has never opposed its claim to a reasonable measure of protection. Its members, who are interested in importing cloth, have numerous other commercial activities, and have an important stake in the welfare of this City, which is admittedly closely bound up with the Mill industry. In the difficult years that lie immediately behind us, when both the Millowners and ourselves were concerned chiefly with competition from a third source, there has been no small measure of co-operation between importing and mill interests, and certain protective duties which we believe the Millowners have found valuable—for example the 4 annas per square yard on artificial silk cloth—were originally proposed by this Chamber and accepted by Government on their recommendation. During the same period there was, we believe, at least a tacit admission in Mill-owning circles that Lancashire imports were, shall we say, the least damaging part of their competition, and that this part of the trade was conducted in a manner not unduly prejudicial to the smooth conduct of the mill industry.

Diametrically Opposite

It is therefore with considerable regret that we find ourselves taking up a position diametrically opposed to that of our manufacturing friends on the present issue, but we have examined the cases put forward by the Millowners' Association and other bodies, and have found nothing in them to warrant any alteration of the views put forward in our original memorandum to the Board, namely that the following scale of duties would afford adequate protection to the Indian Mill Industry against imports from the United Kingdom:—

15 per cent. "ad valorem" on cotton piecegoods,

5 per cent. "ad valorem" on cotton yarns,

20 per cent. "ad valorem" on artificial silk goods and art silk mixtures.

The principal task now before the Tariff Board is that of determining a basis of comparison between imported and mill-made cloths and we propose to confine our remarks to certain considerations affecting this matter.

Specific or Ad Valorem Duties?

We see nothing in the terms of reference which can be interpreted as restricting the powers of the Board to decide on any system of duties, "ad valorem", specific, or combined, which would enable the Board to fulfil its task of equating prices, always provided that the system adopted does not offend the settled principles governing the grant of protection.

The matter is of some importance as large sections of the import trade have been virtually wiped out by the existing duties, and to exclude these sections from considerations would, in our opinion, be an act of manifest injustice.

Losses To Industry

Finally, it has been put forward as an argument in some quarters that the losses made by the Mill industry are proof that the existing measure of protection received against the United Kingdom imports is insufficient, or at any rate not excessive. We submit that it has not been proved that it is Lancashire competition which is responsible for these losses, and that in fact indications point out quite the other way. During the years when the duty on Lancashire piecegoods was 11 per cent. and when Lancashire was the only or the principal competitor of the Indian Mill Industry, Indian mill profits were appreciably larger than they are to-day.

Examined by the President, Mr. Hutson said that the experience of the members of the Chamber was more on the side of the handling and selling of textile goods than the manufacturing side of the goods.

Not Too Excessive.

The case of the Chamber had all along been based on adequate protection and not on prohibition, proceeded Mr. Hutson. Protection should not be so excessive as to exclude all textile competition.

To a further question from the President whether the decline in the imports from Lancashire was in any way due to the Swadeshi spirit, Mr. Hutson stated that he did not think the swadeshi spirit had increased since the last boycott.

Sir Alexander Murray wanted to know from Mr. Hutson his interpretation of the word "prices" in connection with the equation of prices of Indian textile goods and United Kingdom goods.

Equation In Prices.

Mr. Hutson replied that the equation in prices should be made between manufacturing prices of comparable qualities of goods from both the countries and also the selling prices.

As regards selling prices it was better to take into account the selling prices quoted by mills rather than the bazaar prices.

Questioned by Mr. Ramimtoola if factors, like the longstanding of a particular class of imported goods in the Indian Market and the swadeshi spirit which might have influenced the sale of Indian goods should be taken into account while equating prices, Mr. Hutson said that these factors should not be reckoned with at all. Such factors could be assessed ony by psychological experts and not textile experts.

In reply to a further question, witness said that since the United Kingdom imported to India artificial silk goods of a very high grade, it could not be said that they are competing in these lines with Indian goods. The competition in artificial silk goods came almost entirely from Japan.

This concluded the sittings of the Special Textile Tariff Board in Bombay.

The members and the president of the Board left for Ahmedabad on Saturday night.

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO ACHIEVE ALL-INDIA UNITY

Yakub Hasan's Appeal To Celebrate Jubilee Whole-Heartedly

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

Maulana Yakub Hasan has issued a statement appealing to all sections of the people to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress. He says it provides a golden opportunity of re-establishing political concord and harmony among the principal communities of India.

"Thanks to the wise direction given by Mahatma Gandhi the Congress has become a great mass movement and the political consciousness has developed in the people at large to such an extent that it can no longer be said that India of to-day is not as wide awake as any country in the West. As long as Mahatma Gandhi is alive and non-violence continues to be the dominant feature of the Congress creed, there is no danger of this dynamic force spending itself in the wrong direction. However for the ordered progress of the country, greater co-operation between the more intelligent and advanced classes and the masses is very necessary, and highly desirable, and this consummation can only be possible within the organisation of the National Congress.

"It is only fair to acknowledge that even in the days when communal feelings of Hindus, Mussalmans and Sikhs were running high, Congress as a constituted body did nothing to forfeit the trust and goodwill of the Muslim community. If all sections of the people will only lay aside the prejudices created during the strike and stress of the Round Table Conference stage of the Reforms and will only look at the things as they now exist in their true perspective, and they are actuated in all their corporate actions with the purest motive of securing the greatest national good without the least detriment to their own communal or sectional interests, we can yet make the Congress Party in the Legislatures so powerful that even the Government of India Act of 1935 can, in its hand, be turned into an instrument of attaining the nation's liberty at an early date.

"The crucial moment for decision has come on the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Indian National Congress and may God give us the vision to see and do aright."—A.P.

ZANZIBAR DEPUTATION

To See Bajpai On Tuesday

BOMBAY, Dec. 21.

A deputation of Zanzibar Indians consisting of Messrs. P. S. Doctor (leader), Ghulam Ali Kaderbhoy and Ibrahim Kassam will wait on the Hon. Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai on the 24th inst. in New Delhi.—A. P.

JAT PAT TORAK MANDAL

Deputation To Ambedkar

LAHORE, December 20.

As the Reception Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha Session, Poona, have refused permission to hold a Jat Pat Torak Conference in order to consider means to abolish castes, along with the Mahasabha session, on the plea that it was not within the fold of the Sabha according to the constitution, the Jat Pat Torak Mandal, Lahore, has deputed its Assistant Secretary, Mr. Indra Singh to proceed to Bombay to consult Dr. Ambedkar in this connection.—United Press.

GOODS TRAINS COLLIDE

DINAPORE, Dec. 21.

The Divisional Superintendent, Dinapore, E. I. Railway, wires to the United Press that due to a collision between two goods trains between Hariganj and Jakhim stations on the Grand Chord at 1-23 hours to-day. Mail and Express trains are being diverted through the Patna and Gaya branch and the main line.—United Press.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

AUSTRALIANS IN INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

HEAVY TOLL OF CASUALTIES

Since their engagements in Bombay, the Australian visitors are having a rather rough time of it. Illness and injuries have placed several of them on the casualty list. More serious were the cases of Allsop and Nagel, the former having an attack of enteric fever and the latter dysentery. I am glad to learn that both are improving satisfactorily. It is doubtful if Allsop will be able to play again in the near future. Macartney and Ironmonger have found the conditions too trying for their age to help the side as often as they were expected to. But when the tourists reached Allahabad to play against the U. P., they found that almost all of them were out of sorts and six were not in a position to take the field. They had, therefore, to call upon the services of old Fra Tarrant and a youngster named Davis who has been touring with them from Australia.

THE GOOD FORTUNE OF U.P.

What was misfortune for the Australians was lucky for the local team. The latter were considered so weak that they were allowed twelve men to make up their combination. But they brought off as unexpected a result as they did against the M. C. C., team under Jardine. It may be recalled that they were the only team in India to lower the colours of the Englishmen. In the present instance, they succeeded in registering a moral victory against the tourists which nobody has done so far in India.

Batting first, the home side was dismissed for the negligible total of 137 runs, the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram putting up the highest score of 40. In his analysis of 7 overs, 3 maidans, 12 runs and 2 wickets, Tarrant showed that he was still a factor not to be trifled with. Mair collared 4 wickets for 46 runs. The surprise came the next day when the U.P. skittled out the visiting side for 89 runs which is their poorest total during this tour. Salauddin and Shahabuddin were mainly responsible for their downfall. They captured 4 and 3 wickets for 25 and 27 runs respectively. All glory to U.P. for their creditable show.

BHAYA'S CENTURY AGAINST "AUSSIES"

In the wake of their reverse at Allahabad the tourists met with another stiff proposition at Indore against Central India. It was with great difficulty they managed to avoid a crushing defeat. The C.I. having the first lease of the crease, succeeded in piling up the biggest total against them, namely 380. J. N. Bhaya, the diminutive Parsi player, was the hero of the Indian team. By knocking up 106, he became the third batsmen to record a century against the Australians. Two other batsmen, C. K. Nayudu and Jagdale, were able to touch the half century mark. For the third time in succession Wazir Ali failed with his bat, being out for a blob.

ANOTHER SHOCK FOR TOURISTS

The Australians found the matting wicket as distasteful as before. Despite all their efforts, they could only muster 223. Love was the tallest scorer with 46 to his credit. The Australians owed their setback to C. K. Nayudu and Ziaul Hussain who bagged 5 and 4 wickets respectively for 48 and 53 runs. Being 157 runs behind the home total, the tourists had to submit to the ignominy of a Follow-on—the first in their lot since they arrived in this country. They fared so badly in their second venture, losing 5 of their best wickets for 92 runs, that a defeat seemed probable. But Ryder and Hendry playing a capital innings saved their side from the disgrace. Ultimately the Australian score rose to 272 Morrisby (51), Hendry (77), Ryder (39) and Leather (41) being the chief contributors. The match ended in a draw, the C. I. collecting 55 for one wicket in their second innings.

SOUTH AFRICA'S HEAVY DEFEAT

While the Australians were in such a plight in this country, their compatriots with the official colours were giving South Africa a terrible time at Durban while the South Africans had in their ranks most of those who conquered England in the Tests this year, the Australians were without the services of Bradman, Woodfull and Ponsford. Although South Africa had the benefit of the fresh wicket, they could compile but 248, runs, 66 by Rowan was the highest score of the side. Fleetwood Smith with 4 for 64, and O'Reilly 3 for 55 were the most successful bowlers.

McCABE AND CHIPPERFIELD'S GREAT BATTING

The Australians in their turn amassed 429 with McCabe and Chipperfield scoring a century each, their exact contributions being 149 and 109 respectively. Brown and McCabe notched 161 runs for the second wicket In this tale of leather hunting, Langton secured 4 wickets for 113, and Crisp and Robertson 3 each for 87 and 143 respectively. In their second outing, the South Africans could not do much better, although Nourse (91), Seidle (59) and Rowan (49) put up a gallant fight against the Australian attack. They were all out for 282 runs. Oreilly claiming 5 wickets for 49 runs.

With the loss of one wicket only, the Australians gathered the requisite number of 102 runs and won the First Test Match by the heavy margin of 9 wickets.

W. I. STATES ALL OUT FOR 181

But Bombay Meet With Early Disaster In Second Venture

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Dec. 21.

The Western India States continued their play and Manilal and Kesari, the overnight not out batsmen came in, but were soon separated by Richards who scattered Kesari's wickets for 12 runs. Manilal reached his 50 now and he with his Captain, Khan Saheb of Manavadar, took the score to 129 when Hansoti clean bowled Khan Saheb by his first ball, his strange delivery keeping him guessing. Yadavendra and Manilal played for 15 minutes, but Hansoti again scattered Manilal's wickets at 140, when Manilal had scored 63. Manilal tried his best to save Western India from a collapse.

HARI MALI'S DASHING PLAY

Hari Mali joined Yadavendra and by a dashing game carried the score to 180, when Havewalla's ball took away the bails and Hari Mali had to retire for 29, his play being faultless.

Mankad, the last player came in, but soon Wadkar clean bowled Yadavendra for 16 and the Western India States' play came to a close for 181, extras being 10.

Bombay opened their second innings with Hindlekar and Kadri at 12/15 p.m. and Amar Singh in his fourth over bowled out Hindlekar before he had scored any run. Champak Mehta was out leg before wicket on the first ball of Amar Singh's sixth over.

Scores:—

BOMBAY (First Innings)	243
W. I. STATES (First Innings)	181

BOMBAY (Second Innings).

Hindlekar b. Amarshing ...	0
Kadri (not out)	78
Champak Mehta l.b.w Amarsingh	3
Patel (not out)	44
Extras	6

MIRAJKAR OPERATED UPON

Applies For Transfer From Shevgaon

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Dec. 18.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar the Bombay labour leader, who was brought here some time ago for an operation for piles was discharged from the Ripon Hospital yesterday and ordered to return forthwith to Shevgaon.

During his stay here, he was not allowed to leave the Hospital premises. It is understood that he has applied for transfer from Shevgaon to some district town, as the climate and other conditions of the place do not suit him. His application for an increase in his maintainance allowance which is at present Rs. 30 p.m. has been rejected.

DEATH OF AWAY

Mr. Bolton Will Proceed To Calcutta For Viceroy's Cup

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir, who is in Calcutta at present, will be sorry to hear of the death of his Australian gelding AWAY. The son of Caravel ran nowhere last week in the Carlisle Plate, and died suddenly.

Mr. P. D. Bolton, the part owner of TOLERATE who ran second to PLAY ON in the King Emperor's Cup last Saturday, is leaving for Calcutta to-night. It is hoped that the Irish mare will make amends in the Viceroy's Cup and bring the famous trophy to Western India.

"Chronicle"

Congress Jubilee Number

TO BE PUBLISHED ON

Sunday, 29th December

In connection with the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress, the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" on Sunday, 29th December 1935, will be published as a Special Jubilee Number.

BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENT

TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT REGISTER YOUR ORDER FOR THE COPY EARLY.

Price Only Annas Two

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Cut Parts Competition

Results

There were twenty-one (21) all correct entries. The first, second and third prizes of Rs. 500, Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 have been amalgamated and the sum of Rs. 800 has been divided equally among the following twenty-one successful competitors each getting Rs. 38-2 as.

1. HIMATLAL CHAMANLAL,
C/o Mohamed Esoof & Co.,
705, Merchant Street,
RANGOON.

2. Mrs. T. R. MEHTA,
Heera Villa,
13, Vincent Square,
DADAR.

3. KISHOR YARAKUMAR DESAI
C/o Mr. H. A. Mehta,
Haldharwani Pole,
BARODA.

4. A. M. CARVALHO,
Dadachanji Building,
St. Mary Road,
MAZAGAON.

5. B. B. CHITGUPI,
BIJAPUR.

6. MAHADEV H. DARUWALLA,
Mahim Bazzar Road,
MAHIM.

7. B. L. KAIKINI,
C/o Ullal & Sons,
HUBLI.

8. R. LAWRENCE,
Reay-Bar Building,
REAY ROAD.

9. Mrs. RAJGOPAL,
C/o Mr. K. S. Rajgopal,
Lallgarh Palace,
BIKANER.

10. GOPALDAS,
C/o Tejbhandas Tharoomal,
Princess Street,
BOMBAY.

11. Miss K. MEERABAI,
196/8, J. K. Buildings,
Gamdevi,
GRANT ROAD.

12. NALINI Y. DESAI,
Bajwada,
BARODA.

13. JAL FRAMJI DORDI,
Opp. New Fire Temple,
Dhobitalao,
BOMBAY.

14. PRABHAKAR H. MEHTA,
Vithal Bhuvan,
Sethni Pole,
AHMEDABAD.

15. A. H. DASTOOR,
Imperial Bank of India,
Accounts Dept.,
FORT.

16. S. A. EBRAHIM,
Katleri Soap,
Bhid Bazzar,
BHUJ.

17. NAGARGANGA PALSETKAR,
Abdul Kadar Chawl No. 20,
1st Marine Lines,
BOMBAY.

18. G. C. KAPADIA,
Dispensary Road,
BULSAR.

19. DOSHIBAI BYRAMJEE PATEL,
Plot No. 781,
Parsi Colony,
DADAR.

20. MASTER MOHANLAL HARJI-
BHOY KANDIYA,
Bhojpura New Plot,
GONDAL.

21. G. S. MHATRE,
Mantri Building,
Opp. Samartha Bhuvan,
DADAR.

The following forty competitors get consolation prize of Rs. 5/- each.

1. K. C. DALAL,
18, Jain Hostel,
Delisle Road,
BOMBAY.

2. Miss R. PATTAMMAL,
(Lingham House),
66, Old Madras Road,
Ulsoor,
BANGALORE.

3. A JAFFER,
C/o Mr. Laljee,
Flower Mead,
WARDEN ROAD.

4. R. D. LODHI,
Pudamji Bunglow,
814, Bhawani Peth,
POONA.

5. E. DALIPSINGH,
C/o S. Mubarksingh,
Fire Brigade Station,
COLABA.

6. C. V. NARASIMHALU NAIDU,
The United Trading Co.,
Bhavani Road,
ERODE.

7. RATTANBAI ARDESHIR
KATRAK,
21, Gola Lane,
FORT.

8. S. G. DONGRE,
Dist. Local Board,
AHMEDNAGAR

9. MANUBHOY P. SHAH,
Mahavir Jain Vidhalaya,
Gowalia Tank Road,
BOMBAY, 7.

10. H. V. R. IYENGAR,
Telephone Dept.,
Accountant,
JALNA.

11. PRATAPRAI MAGANLAL
KANANI,
Kishor Bhuvan,
C. P. Tank,
BOMBAY

12. SHAIKH HUSSEINMIYA
MURADMIY
Five Wells Fire Brigade,
AHMEDABAD.

13. BHIKHA MITHA KAROD,
Gannon Dunkerly Co., Ltd.,
Chartered Bank Building,
FORT.

14. JERBANU DADABHOY
UDWADIA,
688, Parsee Colony,
DADAR.

15. HASANALI ISMAILJEE,
Cycle Dealer,
Near New Cloth Market,
RAJKOT.

16. M. M. KHATKHATTAY,
203, Chakla Street,
BOMBAY.

17. S. G. TAYLOR,
Opp. Pathak Company,
Raikhand Road,
AHMEDABAD.

18. RATILAL DHARAMCHAND,
Hardware Merchant,
Bhamo,
(BURMA).

19. FRAM P. KHAMBATTA,
N. N. Wadia Ghawl,
P14, Lalbaug,
BOMBAY.

20. R. P. WADANGARA,
Bhutt Street,
Lakhtar,
KATHIAWAR.

21. DAHAYABHOY KANJI,
The Bank of Taiwan,
Churchgate Street,
BOMBAY.

22. RASHIBA MAWAJI,
Juvansinghji Darbar,
BHAWNAGAR.

23. D. FONSECA,
Datar Manzil,
JUNAGADH.

24. P. K. CHOKSY,
Cusrow Baug,
COLABA.

25. K. G. JADHAV,
C/o D. J. Bagal,
Auto Engineer,
Belbaug No. 3,
NAGPUR.

26. K. K. NAIK,
Brandy Shop,
Market Road,
DHARWAR.

27. J. K. MAHAJAN,
Soman Building,
New Charni Road,
BOMBAY 4.

28. J. BABACHARYA,
Nutan Pustakalya,
BIJAPUR.

29. HAJI ABDUL KARIM
SULEMAN MISTRI,
111, New Kaji Mohalla,
BOMBAY 9.

30. KESHAVLAL SAVJEE
CHOWHAN,
Near Bhagward Rang Mandap,
GONDAL.

31. V. R. MEHTA,
118, New Chinch Bandar Road,
BOMBAY 9.

32. A. J. D'SILVA,
C/o Syed A. H. M.
Wazir Ali,
Ashiana,
LAHORE.

33. PREMJI VELJI,
Tricumdas Premji House,
Garibdas Street,
Vad Gadi,
BOMBAY 3.

34. BHASKAR VISHNU AGHWAL,
C/o Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd.,
DHULIA.

35. MOSINBHOY EBRAHIMJI
SURATWALLA,
Laheri Manzil,
Bhendi Bazzar,
BOMBAY.

36 A. L. K. ADENI,
C/o B. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Mody Bunder,
BOMBAY.

37. KHANALI KARIMBHOY,
Bohra Roza,
UJJAIN.

38. S. KRISHNARAO,
Ramnivas,
11th Road,
KHAR.

39. M. H. BURHANI,
Hussainiganj,
PALANPUR.

40. AMRUTLAL V. VED,
40,-429 E, Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY 4.

CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	11
B	16
C	15
D	13
E	17
F	18
G	14
H	6
I	7
J	1
K	4
L	5
M	9
N	2
O	10
P	12
Q	8
R	3

NEW YORK COTTON 9 POINTS UP

Important Developments Possible After Week-End

GOLD EASY AND SILVER CLOSED

Wheat Steady And Linseed Quiet But Jute Easy

BOMBAY, December 21

On Saturday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton was firm on local covering and foreign buying. There was good speculative activity influenced by the possibility of important developments after the week-end.

GOLD EASY AND SILVER CLOSED

London gold was easy and silver was closed.

WHEAT STEADY AND LINSEED QUIET

Wheat was steady but linseed was quiet. Jute was easy and rubber unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1936.)

New York, Dec 21

Previous closing	11.19
To-day's opening	11.30
Difference	+11
To-day's closing	11.28
Difference	+09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1936.)

Liverpool, Dec 21

Previous closing	6.19
To-day's opening	6.21
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	6.21
Difference	+02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 218-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 21

Cotton displayed considerable activity on local covering and foreign buying with hedging pressure light. Speculative interest was awakened by the possibility of important developments after the week-end although pending supreme court's decision continued to hamper trading to some extent.

Trading in March commenced at 11.30 i.e. 11 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and foreign buying coupled with considerable covering but the higher level attracted some hedging and liquidation under the influence of which March fell to 11.28 at which point the market closed.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 21

The following were the opening changes:—

January (11.50/11.50) 11.59/11.58
March (11.19/11.19) 11.30/11.28
May (11.08/11.08) 11.15/11.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 21

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.20) 6.21
American March (6.20) 6.21
Egyptian January (8.98) 8.99
Egyptian March (8.77) 8.78

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 21

Broach Cotton for Apr-May delivery moved between Rs. 218 and Rs. 218-8 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 218-4 with New York closing futures 9 points up.

No Interruption To Jubilee Celebrations

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

To facilitate the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Congress throughout the Province without interruption, the Bengal Provincial Political Conference, which was to have been held in Calcutta on December 29, has been postponed to a later date which will be announced shortly. —United Press.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Dec 21

Previous closing	4.93
To-day's opening	4.92 7/8
To-day's closing	4.93

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec 21

Previous closing	4.92 15/16
To-day's opening	4.93
To-day's closing	4.92 13/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Dec 21

Previous closing	74.76
To-day's opening	74.78
To-day's closing	74.79
Difference	+03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 21

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93 and then fell to 4.92 15/16 subsequently declining to 4.92 13/16.

Franc opened at 74.78 and then eased to 74.76 with somewhat steadier tendency and closed at 74.79.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 21

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	21 3/4d.	closed.
Forward	unquoted	unquoted

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 21

Gold per ounce (£7-1-1 1/2) £7-1-0 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec 21

3 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent

4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Dec 21
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.63 7/8) 5.60 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.27) 37.30
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 5/8) 0.92 5/8
London on Milan (61.18) 61.25
London on Shanghai (1-2 15/32) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec 21

Silver trading in ready showed good deal of activity particularly by up-country interest and investors. Ready closed at Rs. 52/12 others were nominally Rs. 58/8 and 58/14.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/12/9, 34/12/6 and 34/12. The market showed some interest owing to better foreign cables but enquiry on the whole was restricted and few transactions were recorded. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/13, 34/12/6 and 34/12.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 21

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December unquoted and March at 75. Some activity was noticeable but business was generally restricted.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 21

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.02 5/8. Prices advanced on scattered buying by commission houses influenced by better outside cables.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec 21

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£218 1/4 buyers £218 3/4 sellers) closed

Lead (£16 1/2 buyers £16 9/16 sellers. Steady) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£39 to £39 1/2) closed

Glasgow Iron (£74) closed

JUTE.

New crop January February (£20 3/16 sellers) £19 7/8 paid and value

Dunlop December (£23 3/4) £23 3/4

Lightning December (£22) £22

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11) 1-11

RUBBER.

Spot (6 3/8 paid and value) 6 7/16 sellers

April June (6 9/16 paid and value) 6 9/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay January December (£13 3/16 sellers) £13 3/16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta January December (£12 13/16 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata December (£10 15/16 sellers) £11 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal December (£13 7/8 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Dec 21

	Rs.	a.	p
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	8	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	7	6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	7	6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	7	6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7	6	9
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7	7	0
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7	7	6

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Discounts Move Upwards

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 21

Money Market: Main interest was centred in arranging accommodation into the new year and on several occasions borrowers paid upto 1/1-4 per cent. Discounts moved sharply upwards influenced by the average rate of the treasury bill allotment reaching the highest figure of the year at 15 s. 9d..

Christmas prosperity was reflected in the fresh high record of note circulation figures rising to nearly 419 1/2 millions.

New York opened steady but business was restricted.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 21

Wheat January	4	9	3
Wheat May	4	10	3
Linseed May	7	6	9

The tone was quiet

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 21

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 21

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 54 1/4) dol 55 1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 3/4) dol 27 3/8

U S Steel Common (dol 44 5/8) dol 45 1/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 113 1/2) dol 113

BRABOURNE TO VISIT PALANPUR

(From Our Correspondent)

PALANPUR, Dec. 19.

Elaborate arrangements are in progress to accord a fitting reception to Lord Brabourne when he visits Palanpur on the 24th instant. During his 4 day's stay at this place, His Excellency will be the guest of His Highness the Nawab and a crowded programme will be gone through.

Another distinguished visitor to Palanpur in the 3rd week of January next will be His Excellency Lord Willingdon, who, it is learnt, has included this state in his itinerary of Kathiawar.

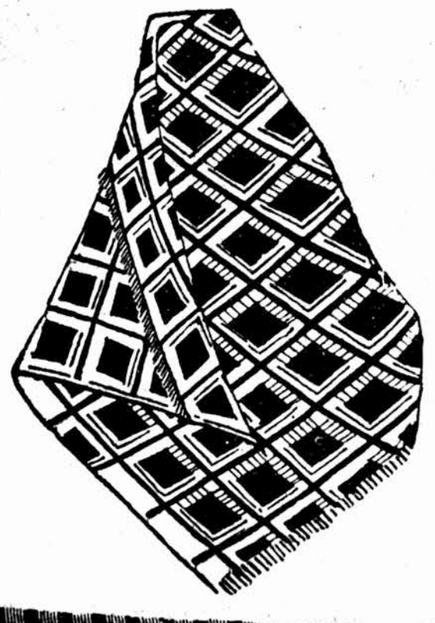
WHO WILL WIN?

YOU OR THE WINTER?

YOU!

If YOU WEAR

MARROTT'S Woollen Blankets, Rugs and Woollen Overcoats.



K.C. Marrott,

INDIA'S PREMIER HOUSE

For NEW WATERPROOF COATS and WOOLLEN OVERCOATS

EMPIRE BUILDING, Hornby Rd., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Following a small rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 217/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 218 on improved buying. Later on the market was quiet but steady.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points but later advices were quiet. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	217 8 0
Oomra D/J	199 4 0
Oomra March	197 8 0
Bengal D/J	146 8 0
Bengal March	145 12 0

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 21.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Dec May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec 1936
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 271 5/8
Banks selling T T 269 5/8
Banks buying T T 267 1/8

PARIS
Banks selling T T 561
Banks buying T T 571

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/8

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8

JAVA
Banks selling D D 54 3/8

HONGKONG
Banks selling D D 88 1/4

SHANGHAI
Banks selling D D 80 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN
Banks selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.93 20th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 21st inst.
Java/London 7.23 1/2 21st inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 7/8 21st inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 13/32 21st inst.
London/Paris 74.76 20th inst.
London/Belgium 29.28 20th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.20 20th inst.
London/Berlin 12.26 1/2 20th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 20th inst.
London/New York 4.92 15/16 20th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.27 1/2 20th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £7-1-1 19th inst. £7-1-1 1/2 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 3/16 19th inst. 21 3/4 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 54 19th inst. 52 Nom. 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 3/4 per cent 19th inst. 13/16 per cent 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 19th inst. 13/16 20th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

GINNING REPORT.

The Census Ginning report states that upto 12 December 9,758,000 Bales were ginned against 9,362,000 bales in the previous report and 9,174,000 bales this time last year.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
January 120 March 150 May 156 July 159 at Cross Rate 4.93.

Bombay+Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1936 217—Liverpool May 1936 6.14 Rs. 49 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1936 217—New York May 11.05 Rs. 31 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.93

ARGENTINE CROPS

Bombay, Dec. 21.

The Argentine Government estimates are as under:—

Wheat—39,20,000 tons against 6860000 tons last season at this time.

Linseed—12,80,000 tons against 1,830,000 tons last year at this time.

Pre-Holiday Covering In Shares

Steel And Speculative Counters Steady

SMALL SESSION WITH A LIMITED TURNOVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 21.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour only and during this last small session of the present year there was some covering by shorts which resulted in a small improvement in speculative counters.

Bombay Dyeing, Tata Steel Dfds., Ordinary and Shahabad shares ruled very steady and gained few points. There was a marked absence of any fresh business and the undertone of the market was fairly good. The market will now re-open on Thursday the 2nd January.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Dec. 21.

100	Ahm Advance	302 8
100	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	735 0
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	191 4
100	Central	250 0
100	Colaba	134 6
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	112 8
100	Gokak	166 4
1000	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	63 12
100	Khatau	74 6
100	Kohinoor	199 6
250	Laxmi	667 8
100	Madhavji	6 12
	United	40 0
1000	Morarji	905 0
250	Model	48 8
50	Mysore	55 0
200	New Great	120 0
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	270 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2400 0
50	Simplex	67 8
100	Swadeshi	148 12
100	Swan	107 8
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1300 0
1000	Western	750 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	104 12
25-50	Central	36 8
500	Imperial	1575 0
125-500	Im. Con.	386 4
50-100	India	125 4
100	Reserve Bank	130 4
5	Union	5 7

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	35 14
70	Gwalior	121 4
160	Indian	448 12
1000	Katni Def.	2150 0
100	Katni Ord.	368 12
75	Okha	257 8
10	Punjab	25 4
100	Shahabad	473 12
70	United	122 0

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	12 0
15-75	New India	43 12
200	Oriental	4700 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 4

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	153 12
1000	Andhra Valley	1627 8
10	Ajmer	13 3
50	Bombay Tram	148 2
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	11 10
100	Karachi	223 12
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0
100	Tata Hydro	166 9
1600	Tata Power	1545 0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	907 8
100	Amr. Patty	119 12
100	C. Province	93 0
100	Dhond Baramati	98 0
100	Gujarat	75 0
100	Mandra Bhon	97 0
100	Pachora Jamner	92 8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	96 8
500	Tapty Valley	783 2

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	31 4
75	Tata Steel Def.	535 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Century 192 191/4
Bom. Dyeing 730 732 733 735
Kohinoor 197 198 199/6
Central India 180
New Great 121 120
Simplex 67
Swadeshi 148
Bundi 35/8 35/12 35/14
I. Cement 447 448
Punjab 24/14 25
Shahabad 466 473/12
Andhra 1632 1640
Tata Hydro 166
Tata Power 1540 1543 1545
Tram. Ord. 148
T. Steel Dfd. 578 586 585
T. Steel Ord. 147/8 148/12 149/8 149/12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 160 161/4
Bellapur 160 158 159/6
B. Steam 279 280
B. Burma 389 403 405

75	Tata Steel Ord.	149 12

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	208 12
50	Belapur Sugar	159 6
250	Bombay Steam	280 0
125	Bombay Burma	405 0
50	Bombay Burma Cont.	135 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 14
50	Bombay Telephone	106 8
100	Indian Bleaching	97 8
100	Indian Radio Def.	515 0
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	492 8
1000	Port Canning	575 0
15	Scindia	14 6
30	Premier Construcion	77 8
25	Tata Oil	17 12

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1422 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	290 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	84 4
5	p.c. Central India	526 4
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	141 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	15 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	149 6
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1510 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	161 4
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 21.

3 1/2 per cent G P N 96/2
3 per cent 1941 103/12
3 per cent 1951/54 101/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/53 105/9
4 per cent 1943 108/12
4 per cent 1960/70 110/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116
5 per cent 1939/44 109/6
5 per cent 1940/43 110/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/13

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/4
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 121/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/12

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 106
4 per cent M Deb 1974 105
5 per cent M Deb 1939 114/8
6 per cent M Deb. 1954 127/8
6 per cent K P T 1936 127/8
6 1/2 per cent B I I 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 95/13 and improved to Rs. 96/2 on scattered buying.

WALL-STREET MARKETS

New York, Des. 20.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	64
Electric Bond 6 p. c. Pfd.	76
Consolidated Gas	20
American Tel. and Tel.	151
Western Union Telg.	74-3/4
Radio Corp	13
New York Central	27-1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	16
Bethelehem Steel	47
United States Steel	45-1/4
American Smelting	58
Int Nicket of Canada	43-1/4
Sun Life of Canada	43-1/4
Amr. Celanese	28
Anaconda Copper Mining	26-3/4
General Motor	55-1/4
Bendix Aviation	22
Socony	13-3/4
National Distillers	34
National Dairy	20
Chase Bank	41
National City Bank	37-1/2
United S. Smelting	97

Market stronger Carloadings up 35,000.

Total Business:—1-1/3 million.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 21.

There was fairly good enquiry for ready silver to-day in the local market. There was some buying from up-country in conjunction with local buyers and prices were quoted at Rs. 53. Some 800 bars changed hands.

The gold market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	53 0 0
Magsar	58 8 0
Posh	58 14 0
Ready gold	34 13 3
Magsar	34 12 3
Posh	34 11 9

N. Y. SILVER

New York, Dec. 20.

Spot silver prices were reduced by 2 cents to 51 3/4 cents.

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Dec. 20.

December	48.50—1.50
March	44.55—0.45
May	44.55—0.25

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 19th December	13,161
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	471,566
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	315,212
Increase	156,354

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C. P's POOR START IN SECOND INNINGS

Lose Two Wickets For 11 Runs

AUSSIE'S PILE UP 351 IN FIRST VENTURE MORRISBY MAKING 119

Scores

C. P. & Berar	1st Innings	121
C. P. & Berar	2nd Innings for 2 wickets	11
Australians	1st Innings	351

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Dec. 21.

The match between the Australians and C. P. and Berar was continued this morning in fine weather. There was again a fairly large attendance. Morrisby and Hendry who were not out with 14 and 8 respectively at the close of play yesterday, continued to bat steadily and within half an hour had carried the score to 93 at which stage the pair had added 50 for the third wicket, they having come together yesterday at 43.

LOST CATCH

Williams and Zahur Ahmad were the opening bowlers. Williams, besides giving away only 4 runs in five overs, should have captured Morrisby's wicket; but Dastur after getting his left hand to the ball dropped the catch. Morrisby was then 22 and this was his second possible chance of being caught out.

Mohril and Dastur were the first double change, but they were unable to effect any change in the game. Hendry went on imperturbably determined to play himself in and consolidate his recently found form and this was reflected in the slow rate of scoring. At 11-40 the Australians saw the first century up, they having been batting at that stage for 130 minutes.

Apparently Morrisby and Hendry were waiting until they had the C. P. score to open out their shoulders. The ball hardly ever went past the ring of fielders. An on-drive by Hendry was misfielded and reached the boundary and a single to Hendry wiped off the C. P. score at 12-10 p.m.

Morrisby then square-cut and straight drove Dastur to the boundary off two successive balls both being perfectly timed shots made with full force of the bat. These two strokes incidently gave the Tamanian batsman his fifty in two consecutive innings, he having made 51 in the second innings at Indore. This score included six hits to the boundary and had occupied Morrisby 115 minutes. Hendry to hit Dastur for four in this over which yielded 13 runs. Hendry hooked Zahur Ahmad twice to the boundary in succession to reach his own 50 in the next over. Like Morrisby's this was also his consecutive half-century, Hendry having made 77 in the last match. This score was flawless and included six fours. Hendry then hit out with great confidence and his next four strokes included three fours. At this stage the pair had added 100 between them and Hendry with six fours in his score between 40 and 64 left Morrisby far behind.

ANOTHER LIFE FOR MORRISBY

The second century appeared on board at 12-50, the last fifty having been made in 40 minutes. Hendry was leg-gliding superbly and getting most of his runs from that direction. He reached his 90 just before lunch. Morrisby should have been caught by Ratnam at slip when he was 68, but for the third time. Morrisby escaped. Morrisby celebrated his escape by hitting Zahur Ahmad's next balls to the boundary. At lunch the same pair of batsmen were not out with 76 and 90 respectively.

THIRD CENTURY REACHED.

Third century was reached after 270 minutes batting Ryder was out l.b.w. to Laghate (apparently the decision was unsatisfactory) at 315 and four runs later the tea interval was taken with the score at 315 for 7.

Mebry hitting marked the game on resumption. Mair hit three-fours in succession and Oxenham went one better by registering his first hit for six in India, a huge off-drive which easily cleared the shamianas. Oxenham next hit against the same bowler but was then caught by Zahur Ahmed.

The Australian innings terminated at 4-20 for 351.

C. P.'S SECOND INNINGS.

C. P. faced with a deficit of 230 runs went in again at twenty minutes to five. Patki snicked the very first ball and was caught behind the wicket. Lt. Careless who joined Fraser was then dropped near the boundary line by Warne who had to cover a lot of ground in getting to the ball but Love again brought off a smart catch off Leather and Lt. Careless left at six. Fraser and S. J. Naidu then played out time.

The match will be concluded to-morrow.

Scores:

C. P. & BERAR (1st Innings) 121

AUSTRALIANS (1st Innings)

Love, b Mohril	1
Wendell Bill l.b.w., b Mohril	29
Warne l.b.w., b Laghate	4
Byrant, b Zahur Ahmed	11
Hendry l.b.w., b Zahur Ahmed.	92
Morrisby, c T. S. Nayudu, b Dastur	119
Ryder l.b.w., b Laghate	44
Oxenham, c Fraiser, b Mohril.	20
Mair, c Zahur Ahmed, b Mohril.	21
Leather (not out)	0
Alexander, c Zahur Ahmed, b Laghate	4
Extras	6
Total	351

C. P. (Second Innings.)

Patki, c Love, b Leather	0
L/Cpl. Fraser (not out)	5
Lt. Careless, c Love, b Leather.	4
S. J. Naidu. (not out)	1
Extra	1
Total (for two wkts.)	11

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Williams 19/4/58/0.
Laghate 18/4/44/3.
Dastor 13/2/55/1.
Mohril 38/7/88/4.
Zahur Ahmed 27/4/102/2.

MRS. NAIDU FOR BOMBAY

To Participate In Congress Jubilee Celebrations

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 21.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who has been seriously ill for sometime past and who recently underwent a nasal operation, is still keeping indifferent health.

Despite this, however, she leaves for Bombay on December 24 to participate in the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Indian National Congress as one of the few surviving ex-Presidents of that body.

She, has, however, been strictly cautioned by doctors completely to refrain from unnecessary physical exertions.—A. P.

Torchbearers Of Swadeshi

IF WOMEN LEAD, MEN WILL FOLLOW

Dr. Raman's Appeal At Indian Industries' Fair

An impassioned appeal to women to use, and to insist on others' using, only Swadeshi goods; and for the starting of a vigorous and sustained propaganda for Indian industries on a nation-wide scale was made by Dr. Sir C. V. Raman on Saturday evening when he declared open the Indian Industries Fair at Gowalia Tank.

The Fair is the first of its kind in India and is the outcome of the enterprising spirit of a few patriotic businessmen in the city.

A large and distinguished gathering was present on the occasion.

Women Can Do It

"If only," Dr. Raman in a fervent appeal to women said, "our women make up their minds to give their husbands the alternative—either going out of the house or buying only Indian goods—and we know which alternative our men would take, a great part of the problem would be solved."

CITY'S PRIVILEGE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay, in welcoming Dr. Sir C. V. Raman, said that it was the privilege of the city to have the first Indian Industries Fair and that to be opened by a distinguished scientist. He hoped scientists would devote their attention to industry also and help propagation and encouragement of the Indian industry.

MAN V. MACHINE.

Dr. Raman said:

There was a time, alas long gone by, when man was satisfied with the work of his hand. Even to-day one cannot deny that hand has not been entirely abolished by the machine. There has always been and will be a need for individual skill, for individual craftsmanship in the realm, especially of artistic expression and artistic achievement. And skill of the individual will always remain supreme for the human spirit can express itself not only in words or poetry but can express itself through such materials, as stone, marble, painting, and even such delicate materials as textiles.

GANDHIJI AND RURAL UPLIFT.

But alas, he continued, the day has long past when handicraft alone will serve to satisfy the needs of the present day life. Our great and revered leader, Mahatma Gandhi, has rightly emphasised the immense importance of the humble worker in the village. Many have thought him to be a little behind the times in advocating a return to the old days of handicrafts. Let us not forget that handicrafts have always had and will have a place in the human life in the economic adjustment of society. But we live in ever-changing world and we cannot afford to shut our eyes to the fact that science has created a new order and a new economic and social adjustment.

APPEAL TO WOMEN.

In an impassioned appeal to the women to buy only Swadeshi, Sir C. V. Raman said: People often say that in India man reigns supreme and woman is merely a slave. Turn to this part of our country that impeachment is entirely false. We know that in India woman reigns supreme. (Cheers). It is woman's voice that decided everything in our country. If only our women make up their minds to give their husbands the alternative—going out of the house or buying Indian—we know which alternative our men would take. The determining voice should be kept with the rulers of the household. Let us make it, let us see to it that they learn this great lesson of patriotism. That is where organisers of Indian education should concentrate and they can do it without fear of failure.

Sir C. V. Raman, President of the Indian Academy of Science, who opened the Indian Industries Fair on the Gowalia Tank maidan on Saturday evening.

In this cage of western civilisation we are often losing the substance for the shadow. As Science advances, it makes new discoveries which on further examination are found to have been known for a thousand years in India. The lecturer took the example of the vitamins which the bio-chemist had tested and analysed but it had been an age-long custom among Hindus to take a 'paste' on the day after their fast (Ekadashi) and this paste was discovered to contain the vitamin "D." Our old modes of life, the speaker observed, were determined by age-long experience empirically on the right path. Let us not throw aside our old things and take to the new just because they are new.

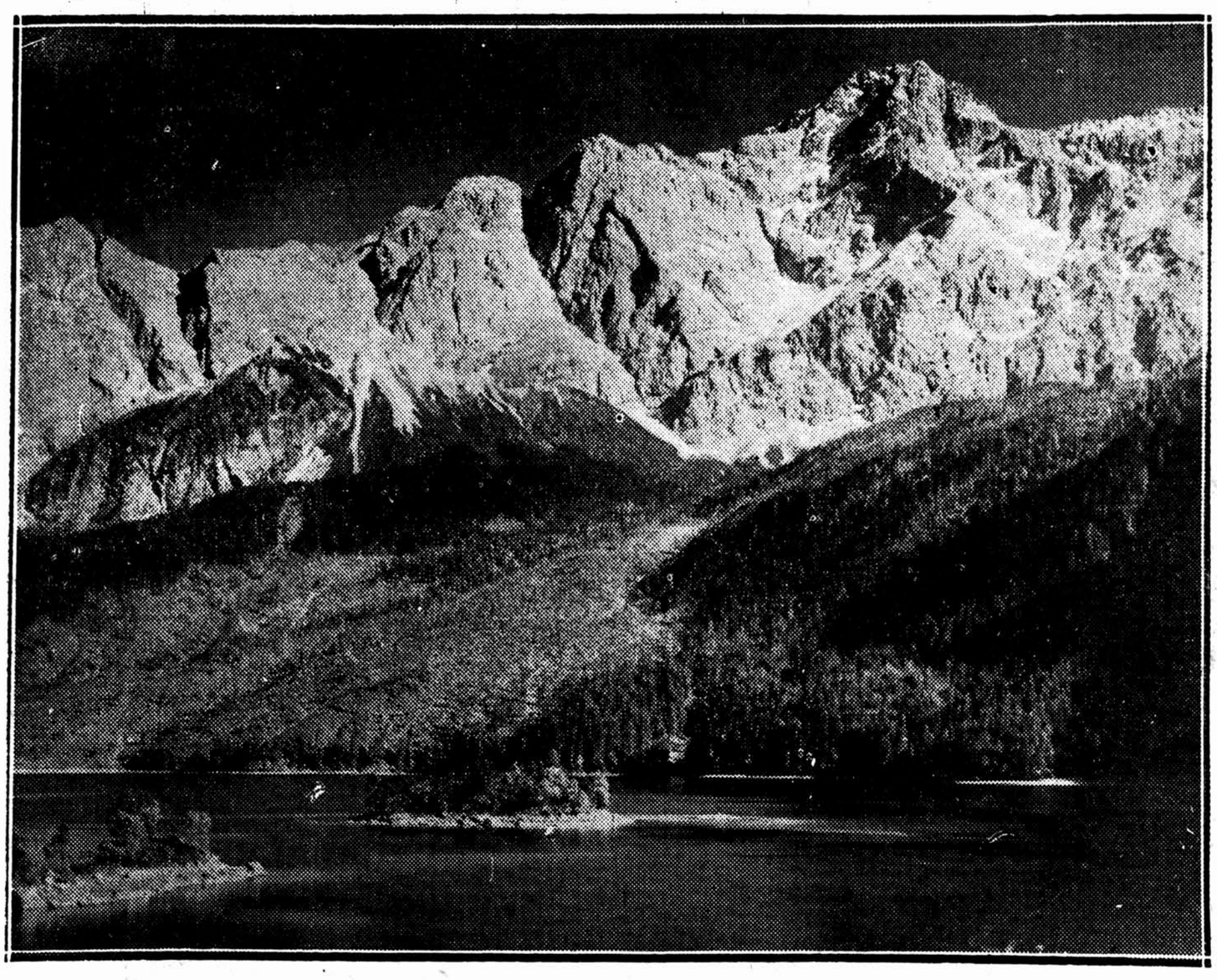
The speaker stressed the need for publicity, and propaganda and advised a campaign for the advertisement of the national goods on a large scale. It was at times a case of "out of sight, out of mind." It is the science of business, and successful business, to keep the products always before the country. You must display the goods, shout at the housetops, and blaze every career in the country.

The problem for India was not he said, one of politics or of education but one of the economic structure. Vigorous and sustained economic propaganda would establish our own products in a sound position.

He then declared the Fair open.

The guests were then shown round the Fair.

WHERE OLYMPIC WINTER CHAMPIONSHIPS WILL BE FOUGHT

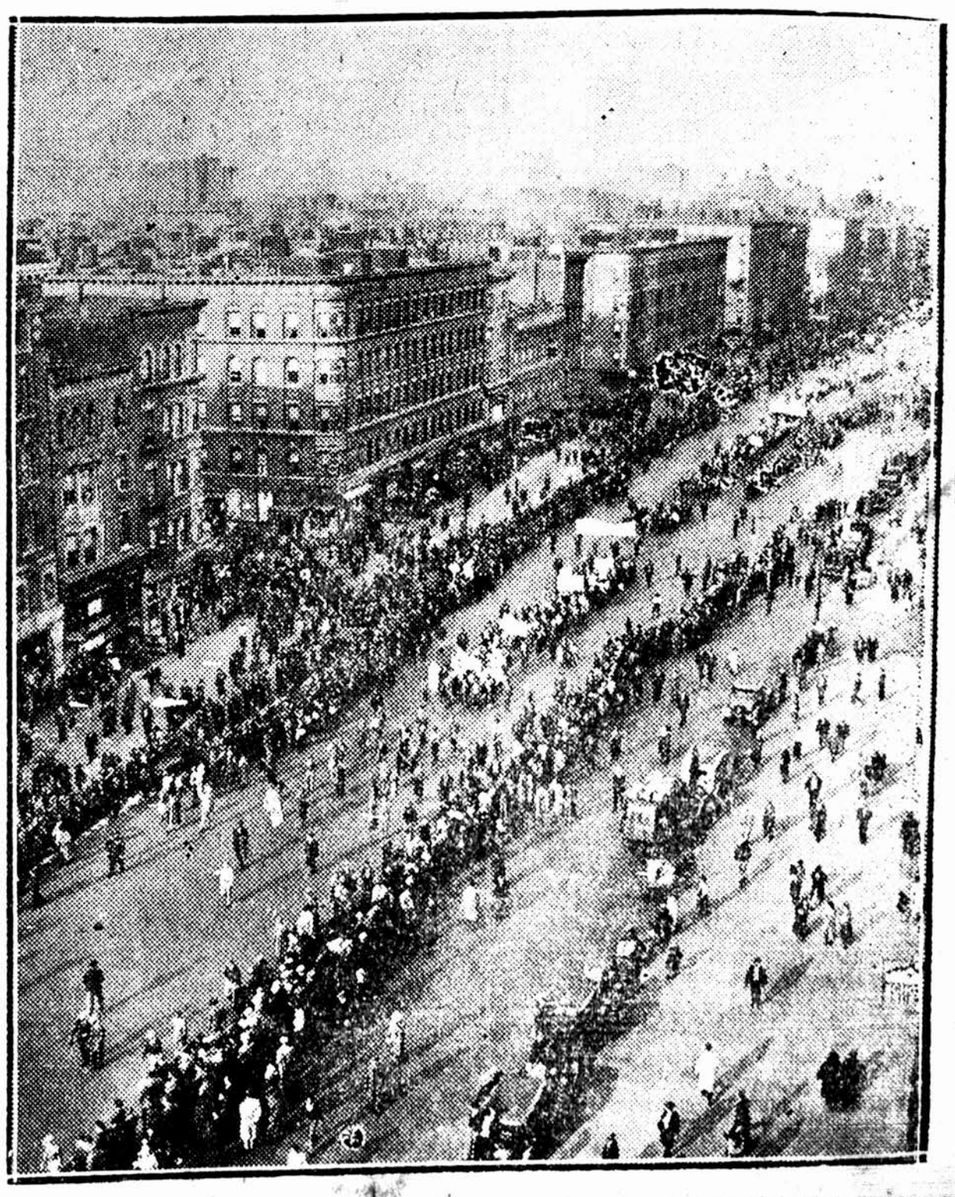


(Left) A view of the Alps round Garmsch-Partenkirchen (Germany) where the Olympic Winter Games are to be held in February next; (right) Mr. E. Shinwell, Labour candidate who defeated Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in General Elections.

Japan's No. 1 wrestler Tamanishi-Zeki performing the opening ceremony of Wrestling Championship Games at Meiji Shrine.

The classical long-distance triumvirate: Ritola, Nurmi and Wide (from left to right).

These German women jockeys of "pure Aryan type" were se-lected to participate in Berlin



A view of the mammoth peace parade staged by Communists

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REGD. NO. B. 1065.

Sunday, December 22, 1935

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(SUNDAY EDITION)

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Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd. by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.